The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,659.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
——— including postage	" 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
——— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
——— including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	" 2 8
Third Ditto	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 3rd Oct. 1870, at 2 p.m.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	21
" Kurrachee	7	" Mahmorah	21
" Guadur	8	" Fao	21
" Muscat	11	" Bushire	23
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	25
" Linga	14	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Bushire	17	" Muscat	29
" Fao	18	" Guadur	31
" Mahomerah	18	" Kurrachee Nov.	2
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines.

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME......	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
" VENICE ...	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS ...	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, at 8 a.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Rennoldson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 p.m.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th September 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT WINDY HALL, COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Windy Hall, Middle Colaba (the late Telegraph Office), a small lot of household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, comprising Blackwood Round, Dining, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Ditto Easy Arm and without Arm Chairs, Conversation Couches, Camp cots, Sideboard, Screens, Teapoys, a triple light Lustre, Hanging Argand Lamps, Iron Rocking Chairs, Bathing Tubs, Bycicles, Tricicle, Platedware for 12 persons, &c.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS, BOARDS, SCANTLING, SLEEPERS, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at the Tank Bunder.

About 50 tons Teak Planks, Boards, Scantling of sizes.

Ditto 450 Teak Railway Sleepers.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

On THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at the Tank Bunder.

About 60 Tons Teak Boards and Scantling of sizes.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 30th September 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account and risk of Dewjee Moorarjee—
Ex Steamer Atlantic.
S F C Nos. 268, 269, and 273—3 cases Turkey red scarfs.
Ex Baringa.
S F C Nos. 156, 160, 161, 163—4 cases Turkey red cambrics.
Ex Jumna.
S F C Nos. 185, 187, 188, 189, 208, 209, 210—7 cases Turkey red cambrics.
On account and risk of Ebram Moola Adamjee—
City of Pekin.
C F & Co—Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 4—6 cases sewing thread.
On account and risk of Laljee Jadowjee—
Steamer Illyrian.
S F C Nos. 234, 237, 238—3 cases Turkey red jaconets.
On account and risk of Cassum Abdool Remon—
City of Lahore.
C B No. 45—1 case linen thread.
City of Venice.
C B Nos. 50, 51, 52—3 cases linen thread.
City of Shanghai.
C B No. 5.—1 case of linen thread.
City of Paris.
C B Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79—6 cases linen thread
2 Cases 200 pieces White Mulls, 20 yards 40 inches
1 ditto 100 pieces ditto ditto 20 ditto 45 ditto
3 ditto 360 pieces Book Muslin, 12 ditto 45½ ditto
2 ditto 240 pieces Lappets 10 ditto 40 ditto
2 ditto 240 pieces T red Diamond Lappets 10 yards 40 inches
15 Bales 750 pieces of Grey Shirtings, 38½ yards 6 2/4 lbs 44½/45 inches.

The above ten cases to be sold in small lots.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the articles as follows :—

5 dozen Guinness's Stout Porter in pints.
5 dozen Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale " do
Few Lots of Books in sets, &c.
Sheffield's-made best Platedware, such as handsome Teasets, in 4 pieces, Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Ice Pitchers, Britania Metal Teapots, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ulghahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Prox., at 3 p.m.

Lot No 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 56 and standing partly on the Fazandaree ground be onging to Jahangar Bazunjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and containing by admeasurement 172 6/9 square yards being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Boleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the fazandaree ground belonging to Maneckjee Jeenajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 234 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

On THURSDAY, the 27th Proximo, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 3.—All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Deeree Street, in the Island of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3043, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmail Beg, and the house of Parsee Nesserwanjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jaffer Shaw Fuckeer, and on or towards the south by Doorga Deeree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 28th Proximo, at 3 p.m.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually Rs. 1-9-5 standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No. 126 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Wuddalla and Bhatt ground of Dhuba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the Bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 p.m.

All the right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 65½ Burgas, be the same little more or less and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually annas twelve and pies nine standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No 126 of Wuddalla village and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the road leading to Wuddalla and Bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 p. m.

All right, title, and interest possessed by the Said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Focca ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay subject to the payment of seven Adoless rent under No. 142, of Wuddalla village and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A light English-built hansom with a powerful Grey Australian horse and harness.

Bombay, 30th September 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, Ten Tons, in 72 Barrels finest quality PLASTER of PARIS, in excellent condition.—Apply to
CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

FRERE LAND AND PEIR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their Office, in Rampart Row, West, up to 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 10th October, proximo, for FILLING UP with EARTH and LEVELLING CERTAIN PORTIONS of the COMPANY'S GROUND, as shown in Plan and Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers to state time in which they undertake to complete the work.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain all further necessary information at the Office of the Company,

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for filling up and levelling ground."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

RE JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Registration Act XX. of 1866.

MAMON ADAM PARPIA..........Plaintiff.

vs.

NADANBAEE, widow of the late Kallakhan Mankhan, and others..........Defendants.

Two pieces of LAND, registered under No. 2353, and the dwelling house thereon, assessed under Nos. 82 and 83, and situate in Duncan Road, outside the Fort, were attached by the Sheriff of the High Court on the 9th of May 1870 in the above suit, at the instance of the plaintiff, Adam Parpia, as property belonging to the defendants, and the same have been advertised for sale on the 1st October 1870. NOTICE is hereby given, and the Public are informed, that the aforesaid hereditaments and premises are the bona fide property of the undersigned Nagoo Sayajee and of no other person whomsoever. The said Nagoo Sayajee bought the said pieces of ground with two old and delapidated houses upon them, which old houses were pulled down by the Municipality as being dangerous, and the said Nagoo Sayajee thereupon built on the said pieces of ground the house and premises that now stand thereon. The said Nagoo Sayajee is in possession of all the title-deeds relating to the said property, and is also in absolute possession of the said property itself. The said Sheriff has acquired no estate in the said premises by the said attachment and is unable to give any title thereto.

Intending purchasers are therefore warned against purchasing from the said Sheriff the said property or any part thereof.

NAGOO SAYAJEE.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship FRANCE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

			Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz.	Rs.	8 0	4 8
" Ditto (our own Brand).	"		10 0	...
" Chateau Larose (Do.)	"		14 0	...
BRANDIES—Hennessy, 3 Stars	"		30 0	...
" Do. 2 do.	"		25 0	...
" Do. 1 do.	"		21 0	...
" Martell's	"		21 0	...
" Denis Monnié	"		21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	"		25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	"		26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	"		30 0	16 0
" Moir and Chandon	"		30 0	16 0
" Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	"		28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	"		16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	"		15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	"		26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	"		12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	"		5 8	4 0
" Alsopp's Pale Ale	"		5 0	3 4
" Tennent's	"		5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	"		5 0	3 8
" Tennent's	"		5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

			Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz.	Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	"		15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	"		18	...
Do. (Nuits)	"		22	...
Do. (Pomard)	"		26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	"		25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	"		21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	"		19	...
Do. Old	"		17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,
1, Oak Lare, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To MERCHANTS, GENERAL AGENTS, and PUBLIC in GENERAL.—Messrs. CORBIN and Co. have the pleasure of announcing that with a view of effecting speedy Sales of certain articles of their Stock to make room for others expected to arrive, they beg to offer the following at a Discount of 25 per cent. on their Market Prices for Cash, with the exception of Patent Medicines and Perfumes, on which a Discount of 12½ only will be allowed :—

Medicine Chests for Ships' use
Ditto ditto for Travellers
Ditto ditto for Surgeons
Ditto ditto for Families
Ditto ditto Scales, Glass, in M. B.
Pocket Dressing Instrument Cases
Stomach and Breast Pumps.
Reservoir and Kennedy's Syphon Enemas
Stethoscopes, Silver Probes
Ear Speculum and Trumpets
Male and Female Catheters
Pocket Ophthalmoscopes
Subcutaneous Syringes, Probang's
Silver, Ebony, and Ivory Caustic-holders
Abcess, Gum and Bleeding Lancets
Arm Slings, Sliding, P. Leather Trusses, Double and Single
Artificial Human Eyes
Tin Etnas for Invalids
China Invalid Feeding Cups
Do. Medicine Spoons
Eye Douches, Glass Inhalers
Mudges's Britannia Metal do.
Brass Suppository Moulds, 15 gr. 12 holes
Do. Do. Pessery, 60 gr. 6 hobs
O'Connel's Nursery Lamps
Glass, Pewter and Porcelain Funnels
Measure Glasses, Spirit Lamps
Glass Inkstands, Gum Bottles
Air-Tight Cushions
Do. Swimming Belts
Cork ditto
Moustachios and Wigs
Hair and Flesh Brushes
Combs, Circular and others
Mappin's Celebrated Cutlery
Leather Portmanteaus
Writing Desks, Tiffin and Dressing Cases, Courier Bags
Hand Emollients, Brandy Flasks
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches
Cigar Cases
Dahlkes's Patent Charcoal Water Filters, Ice Pitchers
Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pencil Cases, Gold Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Silver Key Rings, Smelling Bottles, jewelled and unjewelled of various descriptions.
Atkinson's Bear's Grease
Do. Depilatory
Do. Infants' Preservative
Balm of Columbia, Oldridge's
Bond's Marking Ink
Bridge's Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidine
Do. Extracts of Sarsaparilla
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
Brand's Enamel
Capsules Mathey Caylus
Capsules Mathey Copaiba and Cubeb
Chlorodyne, Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Cockle's Antibilious Pills
Cod Liver Oil, Dr de Jongh's
Do. Drages, Guffroy's
Comman's Tooth Paste
Condy's Ozonized Water
Court Plaster, Glover's
Do. J. Prout's
Dalby's Carminative
Davis Perry's Painkiller
De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ
Do. Renal Pills
Dinneford's Acidulated Syrup
Do. Fluid Magnesia
Essence of Cheritta, Dr. E. J. Lazarus's
Do. Neem, ditto
Extract of Meat, Australian Meat Company
Frank's Specific Solution
Grimault's Matico Capsules
Do. do. Injection
Grimestone's Eye Snuff
Henry's Calcined Magnesia
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder
Holloway's Ointment and Pills
Howard's Succidaneum
Hubert's Rosette Powder
James Epp's Cocoa
James' Fever Powder
Jeremie's Sedative
Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup
Keating's Bon Bons
Do. Lozenges
Do. Insect Powders
King, Dr., Dandelion & Quinine Pills
Labelony's Granular ditto
Locock's Lotion
Marries's Sulphur Soap
Morrison's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges
Do. ditto Wines
Do. Pancreatic Emulsion
Naldire's Dog Soap
Newby's Black Salve
Norton's Camomile Pills
Osborn's Petroline Soap
Oxly's Essence of Ginger
Parr's Life Pills
Pears' Transparent Soap Ba"s
Do. ditto Cakes
Do. ditto Shaving Sticks
Revalenta Arabica
Robinson's Patent Barley
Rowland's Kalydor
Do. Macassar Oil
Do. Odonto
Sarsaparilla, Dr. Tounsend's
Do. do. Old Jacob
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon
Savory's Pancreatic Emulsion
Stedman's Soothing Powder
Toilet Honey Soap, Bar
Do. do. Cakes
Do. Elder Flower ditto
Do. Lavendar ditto
Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Winters' Hypophygen Soap

CORBIN AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
No. 22 Rampart Row, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s.1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s.4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 3, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 p.m., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders for the CLEARING out of the ENTRANCE to the OLD DOCK, Mazagon, will be received up till noon on MONDAY, the 3rd October. For further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORKS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the following works, to be lodged with me on or before SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at noon :—

1. A Road, 941 feet long, and 50 feet wide, at Elphinstone Bunder.
2. An Earthen Jetty, 770 feet long, and 40 feet wide, at Elphinstone Basin.
3. Deepening Town Custom House Basin.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Bunder, 26th September 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

J. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th September 1870.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA Holiday :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM having applied for Duplicate Certificate of Shares, Nos. 1709 and 1092, which are said to have been LOST or MISLAID, any person having any claim whatsoever on the said shares is requested to give notice of the same in writing to us, within 10 days from this date, failing which, Duplicate Certificates will be handed to the said Vussonjee Purshotum.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a CHIMNEY and FLUE, in connection with the Boilers at the above Company's Mills at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Mandvi Bunder, where Drawings and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, any day on application between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 20th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that FREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 38 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up } Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—DESIGN for a COLLEGE.—A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 1,000) is hereby offered for a design of a one-storied building for the above purpose to be erected at Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, at a cost not exceeding One Lac of Rupees. The following accommodation is required :—

An Entrance-hall.
A Central-hall or Theatre, superficial area, say 2,500 feet.
A Library about half the above dimensions.
Four Lecture-rooms, about 22 by 30.
Two Professor's Rooms, with Bath-rooms.
One Librarian's Office.
One Store-room.

The floor to be raised 5 feet from the ground. Plans should be submitted with an abstract of quantities. In the event of a design being approved, a further sum will be given for working plans and drawings of the design so selected. Lists of prices and plans of the ground will be furnished, on application, to the Secretary of the Committee at Allahabad.

Designs to be submitted on or before the 1st January 1871.

By order of the Committee,
W. TYRRELL,
Secy. to the Committee Allahabad College and University.

Allahabad, the 5th September 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit.	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
27 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
" 4	"	Pints.
" 12	"	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.

Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

Tanks [illegible]

DAIL[illegible] MARKET PRICE CURR[illegible]NT.
[illegible] by the MUNICIPAL COMMISS[illegible]
UBLISHE[illegible]ONER.

[illegible]MARKET P[illegible]

THE DAILY [illegible] PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE] 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING..........Qts. Rs. 32 Pints Rs. 17-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup.......... " 27 " 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.		Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs.	40	Rs.	22 0
" Moselle Do.		40		22 0
" Do. Muscatel		32		17 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger		25		—
" Hock Johannisberger		42		22 0
" " Marcobrunner		34		—
" " Forster Traminer		34		—
" " Rudesheimer		26		14 0
" " Hochheimer		23		12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

		Qts.		Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs.	30 0	Rs.	16 0
" " Rauzan		25 0		14 0
" " Palmer		22 0		12 0
" " Larose		18 8		10 8
" St. Julien		17 0		10 0
" Cantenac		15 8		9 0
" Medoc		13 8		—
" Haut Sauternes		22 0		12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red		32 0		17 0
" Nuits, Red		26 0		—
" Macon, Red		21 0		—
" Chablis, White		22 0		12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
" Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
" Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
" Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
" Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
" Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
" White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	38 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

		Qts.		Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs.	36 0	Rs.	—
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule		30 0		—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine		24 8		14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL		18 0		10 8

LIQUEURS.

		Qts.		Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40	Rs.	22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA		40		22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen		30		16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)		20		—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Outhouses and Stabling, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1¼ lb. Tins.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
A Fresh Batch to hand.
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, just received.
MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.
J. NEUBERG.

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET,
By Th. BICHE LATOUR, of BORDEAUX,
To be had in Quarts and Pints from
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, by direct Importa[illegible]tion.

SHERRY WINE, from Xeres.

CHAMPAGNE—SILLERY MOUSS[illegible]

[illegible]UX.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

AYA PANA LIQUOR.

J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER M[illegible] AND AKOLA [illegible]EDALS AT THE BROACH
GOLD KEYL[illegible] EXHIBITIONS 1868.
HUNTERS, P[illegible]SS HUNTERS and SEMI-[illegible]ain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S [illegible] and [illegible] small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled [illegible]ewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

S[illegible]ILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, [illegible] & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for Cash.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue; except Gold Articles, Hall Marked Silver Ware, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, and Ice-making Machines, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure of submitting the following List of Articles, which they are offering at Discount Prices. Full particulars are to be found in their Catalogues which may be had on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

TRAVELLING OR DRESSING BAGS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

DESKS, WRITING SETS, AND WORK BOXES.

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED.

CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS

PLAYING CARDS.

STATIONERY.

INKSTANDS, FOR OFFICE AND TRAVELLING USE, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s CELEBRATED WRITING AND COPYING INKS

STEEL AND QUILL PENS, BY MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

COPYING PRESSES.

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

GOLD, SILVER & IVORY PENCIL CASES

ALBUMS OF ALL SIZES.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES.

MATERIALS FOR ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

SURVEYING INSTRUMEN[illegible]

[illegible]TS.

MATHEMATICAL DRA[illegible] INSTRUMENT[illegible]WING [illegible]TS.

RICHLY ELECT[illegible] OF EVER[illegible]O SILVER WARE, [illegible]Y DESCRIPTION.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.

CARRE'S ICE MAKING MACHINES.

TABLE LAMPS, [ARGAND AND ARGYLE.]

TENT LAMPS.

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

INIFLUTES.

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

ORCHESTRINAS.

FLUTINAS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONCERTINAS

PIANOFORTE STOOLS.

&c. &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Monypenny, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, from Secunderabad.

Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Stockley, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Cannanore.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 29th September, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Sept. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Saturday, the 1st, General and Garrison Staff.
On Wednesday, the 5th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Thursday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Saturday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Tuesday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Wednesday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Saturday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.
On Friday, the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Saturday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

The muster of Ordnance Store Lascars, Barrack and Gun Carriage Department will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Officiating Brigade Major of the District this morning the 30th instant at sunrise.

A Committee composed as under will assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow the 30th instant, at the Mess House at the 21st Regiment N. I., to determine the amount of compensation for the dearness of grain to the Native Troops and public followers for the current month, also for the dearness of gram and forage to be paid to the Detachment of Light Cavalry serving at the Presidency for the current month.

President—Captain Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I. Members—Captain Stock, 21st Regiment N. I., and Captain Becke, 21st Regiment N.I. On completion of this duty, the Committee to be dissolved.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. E. Benthall, 1st Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. A. B. Moorhouse, Her Majesty's 36th Regiment Bengal N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Rose, Saugor Circle, for two years.

Captain E. F. Fortescue, Her Majesty's 36th Regiment Bengal N. I., for eighteen months.

The following appointments are made in the Quartermaster General's Department:—

Captain and Brevet Major Hall, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, vice Major Holland, who has vacated his appointment on exceeding two years' furlough on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, whose tenure of office has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows, Infantry, Commandant 15th Regt N. I., to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, who has resigned, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, or until further orders.

Captain C. Swinhoe, Bombay Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. Griffiths, of the Madras Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign John Keily (supernumerary) to be Assistant Commissary, Conductor William Frederick Knight to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor Henry Reed to be Conductor, and Sergeant Patrick Davitt to be Sub-Conductor, from the 31st August 1870, in succession to Nue, retired.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 620 of 1870, the undermentioned Seconded Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal Bombay Engineers are raised to increased pay from the 16th May 1870:—

A. Davidson.
J. A. Ballard, C.B.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, for 18 months.

Major M. J. White, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 440 of 16th August 1865, the Government of India has ruled that the Interpreter's allowance is to be restricted to Officers who are not members of the Court. The Rs. 5 per diem is granted for the services of an Officer as Interpreter, whose duty does not otherwise call upon him to attend the Court, but who is required to do so when no member of the Court is available.

In accordance with the practice in the Bengal Presidency, Executive Commissariat Officers will draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates of 8 annas a mile by road, and 3 annas a mile by rail when proceeding, with the sanction of the Commissary General, on inspection duty, to places within their respective ranges more than five miles from their own station.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 98 of 13th February 1867, the Government of India has ruled that an officer proceeding to England on short furlough and obtaining an extension of leave aggregating in all more than six months, the horse allowance he may have received for a period of six months under a certificate that his chargers were kept up, will be recovered from him.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. Trotter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey, in charge of the Kattywar party, is appointed an Assistnat to the Political Agent in Kattywar, for the purpose of adjudging minor claims that may arise between Members of the Survey Establishment and the people of the country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. White, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from 5th October 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. C. Watt, to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona, during the absence of Mr. R. White on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker, to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sholapoor, during the absence of Mr. Watt, or until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Candy, to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, during the absence of Mr. Baker, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Graves, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Hydrabad District, is invested with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Azum Pandoorung Dinkur, Head Karkoon, of Tulloda, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Khandeish District.

Azum Wamon Bapoojee, First Karkoon, Peita Nizampoor, Talooka Pimpulnair, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Kurrachee Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kurrachee District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend the leave granted on private affairs to John Marriot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, from the 26th March 1870, for a further period of six calendar months, on medical certificate, and to permit John Macpherson, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to continue to act for the said John Marriott, during such extended period, or until further orders.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 15th to the 30th proximo, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 15th to the 30th proximo, both days inclusive, of the Court of Small Causes at Dharwar.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 15th to the 30th proximo, both days inclusive, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 15th to the 30th proximo, both days inclusive, of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. R. Saldanha to be Special Sub-Registrar of Honore, in the Canara District.

Mr. Mangeshaya Santaya to be Special Sub-Registrar of Coompta, in the Canara District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary appointments, in supersession of all previous Notifications regarding them:—

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew to be third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. F. Gibbons, appointed City Magistrate at Kurrachee, from 15th June 1869.

Mr. R. Lambert to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector vice Lieutenant Mayhew, from 15th June 1869, and to be third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. W. A. Boulton, resigned, from 5th September 1869.

Mr. J. M. Graves to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Lambert, from 5th September 1869.

Mr. D. B. Crawford to be third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. H. Ryland, deceased, from 1st September 1869.

Mr. H. V. J. FitzGerald, to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Crawford, from 1st September 1869.

Captain C. F. Boulton to be first class Deputy Collector, vice Captain Gillespie (removed), from 21st May 1870.

Mr. H. E. Watson to be second class Deputy Collector, vice Captain Boulton from 21st May 1870.

Mr. J. M. Graves to be third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Watson, from 21st May 1870.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Graves, from 21st May 1870.

Lieutenant Mayhew to act as second class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Watson appointed to act as first class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Foxton, from 27th May 1870.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes to act as third class Deputy Collector, vice Lieutenant Mayhew, from 27th May 1870.

Mr. R. Giles to be Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Forbes, from 27th May 1870.

The appointment of Mr F. Birkbeck, as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Broach, notified under date the 21th ultimo, is cancelled, and he is permitted to continue as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract para. 1 of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council No. 25, dated the 23rd August 1870, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at your Presidency in the following Order:—

Mr. James Monteath.
Mr. Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot.
Mr. Jervoise Athelstane Baines.
Mr. Arthur Bennett Steward.
Mr. William Henry Horsley.
Mr. Philip Jacob.
Mr Charles Falkiner McCartie.
Mr. Herbert Batty.
Mr. James Richard Fitzgerald.
Mr. Edwin McCallum.
Mr. Charles Evitt Frost.
Mr. Henry Travers Ommanney.
Mr. William John Cuninghame.
Mr. Harry Arbuthnot Acworth.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers in the Sattara Collectorate are appointed Commissioners under the Income Tax Act:—

Mr. A. C. Trevor, Acting First Assistant Collector, Sattara.

Mr. J. K. Spence, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Sattara.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, District Deputy Collector, Sattara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. G. Bühler, Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, is appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Curtis, on sick leave.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, availed himself of the leave granted to him by notification of the 5th instant, on the 13th idem.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. E. N. Dickinson, Chaplain of Dharwar, was on general duty from the 19th August to 3rd September instant, when he resumed charge of his duties at Dharwar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. L. B. Bowring to resign the Civil Service from the 12th ultimo.

Mr. C. E Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore Division of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st ultimo, and pending the arrival of Mr. P. S. Melvill.

The Hon'ble William Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained a furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 1st December 1870, or subsequent date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Deolee, vice Captain R. E. Wilmot, who has resigned that appointment.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, are appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class in the Punjab:—

Mr. T. Troward.
Mr. Cecil E. Gladstone.
Mr. Charles P. Bird.

The services of Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, a probationer in the Staff Corps, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, A. R. Thornhill, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. Buckle, or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 17th August 1870. The following arrangements in the Mysore Commission have been made in consequence:—

Major A. C. Hay, Superintendent of the Nagar Division, and officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to resume charge of that Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Elliott, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, and officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division, to revert to the charge of the Shimoga District.

Captain C. J. Pearse, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District in the 2nd grade, to revert to the 3rd grade, and to assume charge of the District of Kadoor.

Captain A. G. D. Logan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Kadoor District, to revert to his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. H. J. G. Cumming, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, to act as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, during the employment of Captain Clarke on other duty or until further orders, and to remain in charge of the Bangalore District.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave in addition to the furlough granted to him in the Notification of the Home Department, No. 4189 of the 16th instant.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, during the absence of Mr. Probyn, or until further orders.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent resumed charge of his duties as officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is made in the administrative medical staff of Her Majesty's British Forces:—

Surgeon-Major J. M. S. Fogo, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Staff Surgeon-Major during the time he may be in charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, Lucknow Circle.

Lieutenant George Fearon Thorp, of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 17th Sept. 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Surgeon-Major W. White, M.D., on furlough to Europe, Civil Surgeon of Akyab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st February 1869.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain F. H. Gregory, of the 15th Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious service, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar Major Bankabeer Goorung, of the 5th Goorkha Regiment, the Hazara Goorkha Battalion, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Surgeon Major St. George Wade Tucker, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £292 per annum with effect from the 16th November 1870.

The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Major W. E. Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal, is further extended to the 15th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major-General William Edward Mulcaster, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Langford Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Pay Master, Presidency Circle,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M.D., of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as officiating Civil Surgeon at Patna.

The services of Apothecary M. Morley, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, A. R. Thornhill, of the Madras Staff Corps, Acting Agent for Remounts, Oossoor, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Ensign J. Grant, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D., 1st Assistant Presidency General Hospital and officiating Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, with effect from the 1st September 1870, in addition to his other duties.

The following acting appointments are made in the Department of the Adjutant General, with effect from the date of departure to Europe on furlough on private affairs of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, T. F. Wilson, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Adjutant General:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Holmes, 1st Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General.

Captain, Brevet Major, C. H. S. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes.

Captain, local Major, F. Eteson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major Scott.

Captain G. L. K. Hewett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Captain, local Major Eteson.

The services of Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, of the 5th Lancers, officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 13th August 1870.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) P. A. Mosse, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Commandant Murree Convalescent Depot, is appointed to be Director of Gymnastics in India, vice Captain J. W. J. Stockwell, who vacates on proceeding to England with his regiment, the 95th Foot.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 4th September 1870.

The appointment of Mr. C. Cheyne, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent Engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on special duty (Punjab Government Notification No. 2851 E. i. of 28th July 1870), is confirmed.

Messrs. J. A. S. Ellis and N. Godfrey, Probationary Accountants, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st and 8th November 1869, respectively.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, assumed charge of the Ajmere Irrigation Division from Mr. E. L. Asher on the forenoon of the 1st September 1870.

Mr. T. [illegible] Miles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, passed the examination in the Native languages according to the departmental standard on 8th September 1870.

Mr. T. [illegible] Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as a Superintendent, [illegible] with effect from the 1st June 1870.

Mr. T. C. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, in charge of the British Burmah Division, [illegible] 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, September 27.
	Franze	Exmelin	Liverpool, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Zuleika	Thompson	Galle.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Ship Ocean Belle, to Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
24	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Chittagong.
	Peri	Irving	Negapatam, Sept. 13.
	Africa	Poe	Bombay, Sept. 10.
	Cutch Merchant	Nacoda	Muscat, August 17.
	Marie Collet	Vincenteau	Pondicherry.
25	Cashmere (s)	McCallum	Singapore.
	Edward Percy	Walker	Liverpool, May 24.
	Ranee	Wilkie	Liverpool, June 18.
	Houri	Steepledon	[illegible] Sept. 7.
	Gauntlet	Phort	Colombo, Sept. 6.
	Craigie Lea	[illegible]	Liverpool, May 28.
26	Mooltan (s)	Cowe[illegible]	[illegible]
	Star of India	[illegible]	London.

DEPARTURES

Sept.			
25	Stanhope		
	Be[illegible]		
	[illegible]tram Rigby		
	[illegible] Conflict		
	Central Court		
	Victoria[illegible]		
	Mathilde Cross		

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

COCKERELL—September 24th, at 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Horace A. Cockerell, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PRINGLE—September 25th, at No. 1, Hartford Lane, Calcutta, Gerald George, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Walter H Pringle, aged three months and twenty-four days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ROSE—September 12th, at Moradabad, the wife of Edward Rose, C.S., of a son.

ELLIOTT—September 20th, at Nynee Tal, Mrs. C. A. Elliott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FROST—BLYTHMAN—September 24th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Henry Frost to Angelina, widow of the late Mr. H. R. Blythman.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

ONCE more we have news of the great war in Europe. The tide of victory has not yet turned against the Germans; for we are informed that they are over the Loire at Orleans—where was the "undismayed" Army of the Loire?—and that Ulrich, the commandant of Strasbourg, having satisfied his own notions of military honour, surrendered, at discretion, on Tuesday evening. The army of the Loire seems to have inspired the Tours Government with no confidence whatever, for that body was preparing to move from Tours, probably to Poitiers; where it would be still in communication with Lyons and Toulon by Moulins, with Bordeaux by the south-western line, and with Cherbourg and Brest by Angers and Le Mans. The report of "small victories," gained by the French outside Paris, are credible. Villejuif is a village on the heights south of the girdling forts a mile from the guns of Bicêtre, and a mile and a quarter from those of Ivry. If the French could not hold these heights they could hold nothing beyond the glacis of the detached works; and we may therefore accept the report, sent through Lille, as probable. Ivry is on a height, but it is one of the forts which, military authority says, is open to attack, because a village prevents the guns of Bicêtre from enfilading the works of an assailant. The attack by the French on the heights of Villejuif—if they did attack—was probably intended to frustrate a possible siege of Ivry.

The fall of Strasbourg is an event of great moment. It frees, at least 25,000 men, for active operations in the field, unless they are directed against Schlestadt further up the Rhine; it gives the Germans a solid footing in Elsass; it will enable them to repair the railway bridge temporarily, and it gives them a fresh line of assured and direct communication with South Germany and the arsenal of Rastadt. The surrender of Metz cannot be long deferred, despite the admirable tenacity of Marshal Bazaine, and when that event happens, Thionville will be the only strong place of any moment upon the great lines of communication between Paris and Germany. For Phalsbourg and Verdun are of small account; Vesoul, Belfort, Langres and Besançon lie too far off the route; and beyond the Meuse, westward, there is no place of strength, not even a blockhouse. Metz, therefore, is the sole remaining obstacle between the Rhine and the French capital. Marshal Bazaine will, doubtless, hold out until the army is reduced to gnawing shoe-leather; and in holding out, next to getting out, he and they perform the greatest service they can perform on behalf of their country. For the fall of Metz would liberate four or five corps d'armée, and permit them to reinforce the army before Paris, or operate in any other direction that Von Moltke might deem expedient. So long as Metz holds out, Bazaine deprives the Germans of a reinforcement equal to at least 100,000 men.

Since the war is to go on to the bitter end we may be allowed to speculate on the measures which would best enable the French to relieve Paris and force the Germans to retreat behind the Moselle. Unless all the heart has been taken out of France by her defeats, unless her deft hand and scheming brain have been paralyzed, she must still be able to strike a blow or blows at her mighty antagonist. There are men in France besides the Parisians; and for the last twenty years, from 80,000 to 100,000 have been annually conscripted, drilled, and trained, as soldiers, sailors, or marines. Out of these, allowing for losses in many wars, scores of thousands must remain alive and vigorous. At the outside the Germans are not in a position to exert any influence over more than five-and-twenty, out of eighty-nine departments. Strasbourg, Metz, and Paris are the only first-class fortresses taken or beleaguered; Lille, cut off it is true, Cherbourg, Toulon, Brest, Lyons are far off from any foe, and all the resources of their arsenals, save those of Lille, are at the disposal of the nation. It is quite true that the regular army with which the late Emperor took the field, has been captured, killed, or otherwise disposed of, but it ought to be possible for a "nation of soldiers" to create another army. No doubt the feasibility of doing that depends first, on the heartiness of the nation, its public spirit; and next, on the discovery of a man or men who could collect, organize and guide the forces which the nation may provide or be made to provide. But if men and a man are found there are still many chances in favour of the French. For example, Lyons would be an excellent place whereat to collect an army. It is a great fortress, and it is sufficiently remote to be absolutely beyond the reach of the Germans. Moreover, an army collected at Lyons would have in front of it, and within four marches of the German main line of communications, three fortified places, Belfort, Vesoul, Langres, and behind these Besançon. While the army was in course of formation, these fortresses might form so many *points d'appui* for flying corps employed to harass and interrupt the German communications between Vitry and Commercy, every yard of which is of vital moment to the invaders. Enterprising officers at the head of swiftly-moving bodies, whose object should not be to fight battles, but to strike here and there and render the road insecure, would be able to do much mischief, and every injury inflicted on the communications would be a blow struck in defence of Paris. In order to make the most of the situation, Metz should hold out to the last ration, and Paris defend every line of works as long as a crust remained. Then when the army at Lyons was fit to take the field it should be pushed up as rapidly as carts and trains could carry it, and from the triangle between Besançon, Belfort and Langres thrust in a mass upon Nancy. If it arrived within a march of that town before Metz had surrendered, the siege of Paris would be *ipso facto* raised, for the army before Paris would have to retreat on the Moselle in order to succour Prince Charles and save its own communications. The whole system of the German occupation would be shaken to pieces; and half the work accomplished would have to be done over again. Nothing, so far as we can see, but the irruption of a considerable army into the very core of the German system will save Paris from capture. If this cannot be done, Metz and Paris must fall, provided a peace does not put an end to the contest. Obviously, however, if Metz should be obliged to capitulate, even the chance of striking the German line of retreat and supply will be gone, for Prince Charles would probably cover the route, watch the south, and frustrate any movement from that side. As long, however, as Metz and Paris hold out, a certain insecurity will characterize the German position from the Moselle westward, and a good chance of relieving Paris will remain to the French if they have strength and skill left to seize it. That is the vital question. Have they? If M. Jules Favre really said that Paris calls on the country either to disavow the ministers, or fight to the last, that act of Paris implies a doubt of the country, and doubt under such circumstances means defeat. To all appearance, at present, Paris and the garrisons now beset, are alone fighting; and unless the country really acts with the greatest vigour, somebody, in the name of the country, will have to sign a peace, and grant whatever terms the Germans chose to demand.

STRASBOURG, after a lapse of one hundred and ninety years, has once again become German. Louis XIV. obtained it in 1681 and definitively in 1697 at the peace of Ryswick. It was lost to Germany in consequence of the selfishness of a German Emperor, the head of the Hapsburg house; and it has been won back by the German nation led to the field by a Hohenzollern. When Germany lost Elsass in 1697 Europe had combined against the ambitious French King, and had brought him to sue for peace. Louis offered to restore the dukedom of Lorraine and to surrender Strasbourg and Elsass to Germany. In one of his most vivid chapters Macaulay has contrasted the formal pedantic and insincere negotiations at Ryswick, with the straightforward interchange of opinions and demands between Portland on the part of William and Marshal Boufflers on the part of Louis in an orchard near Hal. The martinet diplomatists at Ryswick neglected the golden opportunity and dallied with the offers of Louis. They put forward ridiculous pretensions on the score of etiquette, precedence, formality of all kinds—the ambassadors from the Holy Roman Emperor being conspicuous in the game of folly. Macaulay dwells on the arrogance and imbecility of the most Catholic King and the unreasonable obstinacy of the Holy Roman Emperor. During the time lost in vain and shameful disputes a French fleet sacked Carthagena in the New and took Barcelona in the Old World; and Louis, having waited long for the signing of a treaty, raised his demands and refused to give up Strasbourg. Peace was made by the energy of William, disgusted at the folly of his allies; but the Germans lost Elsass and Lorraine, part of the German Rhine passed out of their keeping, and the main offender was the power we now call Austria, who has inflicted so many evils on Germany. Strasbourg has now been wrenched back and Elsass and Lorraine to boot; but Austria has no part in the work. She sits and will sit wondering what it were best to do.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEY left Calcutta for Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Candia on the 25th instant.

THE steamer Japon, of the French Navy, arrived on the 23rd instant at Mahe and was loading coals there!

CAPT. F. H. GREGORY, 15th Hussars, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on H. E. the Governor General's personal staff.

WE understand that Captain W. W. Goodfellow, R. E., C. B., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE Government of India, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," has sanctioned a thousand rupees for the establishment of a model farm at Khandeish.

IT is officially notified that the talooka hitherto called "Sooverndroog," in the Rutnagherry collectorate, shall henceforward be designated the Dapoolee Talooka.

WE learn that the new College at Kattywar, which has been erected for the education of the sons of Princes and Chiefs of that province, will be opened in December next.

MR. H. K. DISNEY, Assistant Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 25th instant.

THE rule of compulsory retirement, after fifty-five years' service, has, says a Calcutta paper, been extended to the Inland Customs officers above the rank of assistant patrols.

MR. E. H. HEARN, Assistant Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

CAPTAIN H. W. HARRIS, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was to leave Poona yesterday morning for Seroor and Ahmednuggur to inspect the troops at these stations, and will be away from Poona for about a week.

MAJOR W. Y. H. SHORTT, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Poona Observer" believes "that it is in contemplation to remove the Finance Department to Bombay; immediately the new Government buildings on the Esplanade are completed, there will be offices available."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. E. HOLMES is to succeed Colonel T. F. Wilson, C. B., as Deputy Adjutant General at Bengal Army Head Quarters. "We" ("Pioneer") "do not hear of any selection yet for the Assistant Adjutant Generalship thus vacated, but believe that it is intended to nominate an outsider familiar with the internal economy of the native army."

THE "Government Gazette" tells us that Dr. J. G. Bühler, Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, is appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Curtis on sick leave. It is an axiom in physics that nothing can act but where it is. How is Dr. Bühler to do it? He went to Hanover last Christmas for a period of furlough that will not expire for a while yet.

IT has been determined that the ceremony of investiture with the G. C. S. I. of His Highness the Maharajah of Putteeala shall take place, not in his own territory, but in Calcutta, during the winter. The "Pioneer" remarks—"Why this young Chief—estimable and promising though he may be—should be thus early selected for so distinguished an honor, we have not heard. The 40 lakhs of rupees which he lent to Government would certainly not buy it for him, if, by the bye, a loan can buy anything. But perhaps we are treading delicate ground."

THE Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere having applied to the Political Agent at Gwalior for information from the Gwalior Durbar regarding the profits at Gwalior of the branches of certain firms at Ajmere, the Governor General in Council has considered it necessary to notify that income tax under Part IV. of the Indian Income Tax Act is not leviable on profits made in native States, since such profits cannot be said to accrue or arise in British India. Accordingly, applications of the nature of that of the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere should not be made to Political Officers by Revenue Officers in British districts.

THE battle of the gauges is, says the "Pioneer," being briskly fought at the India Office: Colonels Strachey and Dickens on one side, and sundry office authorities on the other. Colonel Strachey is understood to be strongly in favour of a two-feet nine-inch gauge, and his views are believed to have support from the Duke. It will be remembered that the two officers mentioned above went to Sweden for the express purpose of examining the working of the narrow gauge as there employed, and were convinced, by what they saw, of its applicability to this country. Colonel Strachey will probably return to India in October, and Colonel Dickens in March 1871.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF VIONVILLE AND GRAVELOTTE.

THIS is a battle-field of such a magnitude that the plain of Leipzig compared to it would appear insignificant. It is a large plateau, extending far from north to south and east to west, commencing at the point where near the village of Gorze the heights rise abruptly till they reach the highroad near Gravelotte, where the battle, which was fought yesterday on these so richly endowed fields, was terminated at last.

I crossed this plateau yesterday in all directions, from Gorze to Tronville, from Tronville to Vionville and Rezonville, from Rezonville to Gravelotte, till here at last I became an eye-witness of the battle.

It was again a fearful slaughter. Wherever our troops had advanced upon this large plateau they had left behind them long tracks of killed: the fields are covered with the dead. As far as the eye reaches, glimmers the red colour of the trowsers of our enemies, the white lace which adorns the uniform of the proud Imperial Guards, the helmets of the French Cuirassiers. The sun glitters everywhere upon arms of all descriptions, whilst the hands of those who only yesterday used them with such mortal effect are now cold and stiff, with the fingers pressed together in the last death struggle.

With eyes white, open, directed towards heaven with a silent accusation against the Omnipotent upon their open lips, lie the dead. It was a long and horrible walk. Directly I emerged from the defile which leads up to the plateau from the village of Gorze, I came upon the first dead. Step by step had the ground been fought for. The French soldiers were lying about in heaps, here and there mixed up with one of our soldiers, who had not been removed as yet. Dead horses, smashed arms, knapsacks, the blue shawls of the Fantassins', chassepots, swords, bayonets, were lying scattered about everywhere. It was a horrible sight to look at the glazed eyes of the dead, which no loving hand had closed: in some parts the dead bodies formed regular groups, which looked more like a horrible exhibition of wax figures than reality. The horrors of the battle-fields of Magenta, Solferino, and Sadowa were nothing compared to this battle-field, as in those days, to the honour of humanity be it said, nations did not yet glorify in these horribly destructive weapons, which annihilate our generation now, to settle a dispute of superiority between two nations.

Here one sees at least, that we have done some work, said my companion to me, an officer, who had been slightly wounded in yesterday's battle, and who was still grumbling about the bad formation in which our troops had been ordered to attack Gravelotte, and which had exposed them at every charge to a most tremendous flanking fire from the enemy. Here one sees at least, that we have done some work; certainly work has been done here; certainly the needle-gun, a defensive weapon of first quality, although as regards far ranges by far inferior to the chassepot, has done a good deal of hard work here and reaped a rich harvest; but the chassepot also has done its work, and the lists of our killed speak for its efficiency.

The wind sweeps with violence over the battle-field, playing with the clothes of the dead, carrying with it rags, pieces of linen, which the hyænas of the battle-field in plundering the knapsacks of the dead have thrown away: whirling about high up into the air I see the letters of the dead, which they had kept as dear keepsakes. A little hillock a simple cross, marks here and there already the last resting-place of an officer: a wreath, already withered away, adorns the cross over the still fresh ground, over which nobody will ever mourn. Terribly had the battle raged on the highroad which leads from Metz to Verdun. Here the blue, yellow, red uniforms, mixed up with the green jackets of our rifles, were lying together. Field gendarmes were occupied everywhere to examine the contents of overturned commissariat and ambulance waggons. Nobody appeared to care about the dead French General and Colonel, who were lying here side by side amongst the other dead: a soldier searching for some dear friend would perhaps stop for a moment to look at them and then walk on again. A worse sight awaited me in the villages in Tronville, Vionville and Rezonville. Here the surgeons, Prussian and French, were still working away; the streets were blocked up with the ambulance waggons, the stretchers; everywhere one saw the pale suffering faces of the wounded, and large puddles of blood pointed out the places where the surgeons were doing their work. The top of every house had a flag with the red cross of the Geneva Convention; the red cross was nailed on the door of every house, and every inhabitant carried it on his arm. Day and night, without interruption, pass away these slow endless trains of the wounded. The victory has been ours, but how dearly bought.

When will war ever cease?—this horrible necessity, detested by all nations and yet practised by every one, condemned by every statesman and yet not avoided by them. No moral taught us from the lecturing desk, or in the church from the pulpit, will ever succeed in abolishing this carnage of thousands. The consuming power of war will consume itself; war will soon be no longer possible; war has become already such a monster, that we find it difficult to satisfy its hunger.

Already our arms have arrived at such a perfection, that their destroying powers leave very little to be desired, and still there is no doubt, that after this war they will be improved upon again. Already our rifled guns, mitrailleuses, and needle-guns eat up so many human beings, that even the largest nations find it impossible to carry on war longer than four weeks, without utterly annihilating each other. What will war be in the future, if it still requires more victims?

The bravery of our troops is above every praise; they have taken the most inaccessible positions of the enemy with a courage utterly despising death. In the first days they used to call such undertakings a hard piece of work, but now, as they have been called upon day after day to perform such deeds, they have come to look upon battle as upon certain death. Shall its result be victory? Already when two officers meet they express their astonishment to see each other alive still; and can we be surprised at this, when we know, that half their number—yes, more than that,—they lose upon every battle-field! Our soldiers do not call it any longer the roll of musketry, but call it a hailstorm, to escape which a man must have a very fortunate star watching over him. The infantry advances to the charge, and a perfect hailstorm of missiles from chassepots or mitrailleuses knocks them over to the last man; our cavalry charges, and no mouse could escape the fire that waits them, much less a horse and rider. The batteries fire against each other at such distances, that they often find it impossible to recognize their own troops, and still there is the back, whilst the volleys of the enemy destroy them in the front. Can we wonder at it, if after this we see regiments come out of the battle as battalions, and battalions as companies; and how long can war last under such circumstances until it has decimated the whole nation. As I saw at Saarbruck, so I saw again yesterday at Metz, our brave troops take the heights of Malmaison: they charged up these heights again and again, always receiving a hail of bullets, which like a sand-storm in the desert causes one involuntarily to shut one's eyes. This hail of bullets often disperses the men against their own will and frustrates the exertions of the bravest leader; and if all this destruction does not unbend their courage and they try again, what a sight, when the battalions are reformed after the battle dwindled down to a mere nothing. Yesterday I was an eye-witness to a charge of the 4th Lancers near Malmaison. The cavalry is a beautiful and expensive arm, but send a squadron against the enemy, the [illegible] hailstorm of bullets from chassepot and mitrailleuse soon disperses them, and if they are fortunate at all, they reform again without too many losses. Our Cuirassiers and Hussars had some experience that way yesterday, and what a joy there was amongst a squadron of Lancers yesterday evening, when, whilst reforming, they saw their standard-bearer coming back safely.

War will soon be impossible; this one having been commenced must be fought out to a satisfactory end. Our troops have taken one position after the other, they have beaten the enemy everywhere; but look at the battalions, how they enter the battle and how they come out of it, after the victory has been gained, and then tell me, what nation, may its resources be ever so immense, will be able to make war and to be victorious without decimating itself. The chassepot has a far range and its trajectory is not as defective, as is generally believed. It is a first-rate weapon and says distinctly, "Keep at a proper distance;" and so for instance some of our attacking companies received the bullets from it before they ever saw the enemy. In the open—yes, there it is a different thing—there one sees on both sides the work done, but our brave troops have never had that chance, necessity has obliged them to take one inaccessible position after the other, and what losses they must have suffered the above will explain: it is more a war against war machines, especially when that disgusting machine, the mitrailleuse organ, commences its rattling with its high notes in the orchestra of the battle. When in the next war two armies stand opposed to each other and commence to play these infernal machines at each other, will it be war any longer; would not butchery be a more appropriate word for it?—*Cologne Gazette*, Sept. 2.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT., 12-30 P.M.

In a speech made by Mr. Bruce at Glasgow yesterday, he stated that it is sometimes England's duty to offer assistance to terminate war. For peace to be stable the terms should be so moderate as not to sow the seeds of future war. The present war, he said, was a lesson for England, for if we could not depend upon the efficiency of the Volunteers, it would be necessary to reconsider the whole question, and put our defences upon a more permanent footing. But we should not do away with the Volunteers until every other expedient had been exhausted (sic).

Paris news arrived via Lille announces the capture of the heights of Villejuif, four miles from Paris, on the 23rd instant, and also several other small French victories.

Preparations have been made for a prolonged stay of the royal troops in Rome. Cadorna has entered the city at the request of the Pope to keep order.

The King of Italy has written a letter to the Pope, stating that his sole reason for entering the Papal territory is to preserve order and prevent bloodshed.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT., 2-21 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday, replying to a deputation of workmen, refuted an accusation of lukewarmness regarding the mediation of England between France and Germany, and said that Government would recognise the Republic when France confirmed it by vote.

The Prussians have occupied Orleans.

The Government at Tours are preparing to move to the South.

A *levée en masse* has been ordered.

The Duc d'Aumale has accepted the candidature of Chartres for the Constituent Assembly.

M. Thiers has arrived at Saint Petersburg.

Strasbourg surrendered at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the report of M. Jules Favre on the late negotiations he states that Count Bismarck demanded as the conditions of an armistice the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Phalsbourg, also one of the forts commanding Paris, viz., Mont Valerian. M. Favre refused, declaring that France would fight as long as it possessed the elements of resistance. His report says that Paris calls on the country to rise either to disavow the Ministers or to fight to the bitter end.

Prussian despatches declare that the Garde Mobile are deserting, and that 200 have been shot for disobedience.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

The German Consul in Bombay has favoured us with the following translation of an Official Telegram from the Foreign Office, Berlin, which he received early this morning:—

BERLIN, 28TH SEPT., 4-31 A.M.

To CONSUL GUMPERT, Bombay.

Official Telegram from Ferrières, 27th, 11 P.M.:

"Strasbourg capitulated this evening at nine o'clock."

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

THE Council met at Simla on Friday, the 23rd September.

MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the levy of certain duties on timber imported into Maulmain.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Paper Currency. This was merely intended to consolidate the four Acts (XIX. of 1861, I. of 1866, XXX. of 1867, and XV. of 1870) in which the law on the subject was now contained.

CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the Civil Court in Bengal. He said that the consolidation of the law relating to the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Courts in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was only partially effected by Act XVI. of 1868. That Act dealt only with the Courts of Principal Sadr Amins, Sadr Amins and Munsifs, in fact with all the District Civil Courts, except the District Judge's Court which was left untouched. The law regarding the chief District (or zila) Courts was spread over the unrepealed fragments of about six Bengal Regulations and a single Act (L. of 1860.) The Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, and the various other territorial divisions of the Non-Regulation Provinces subject to a distinct local Government had each their separate 'Courts Act' embracing the entire law respecting the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts within such presidency or division; and it had been proposed in Committee to extend the provisions of the Madras "District Munsifs Bill" so as to include, and thus effect the consolidation of the law relating to all the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court in the Madras Presidency. Hence for the sake of general uniformity, no less than for the further development of the scheme of consolidation of the Statutes, it had become necessary to gather together in one Act the now scattered fragments of the law regarding the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in Bengal. As it was well known that very considerable alterations in our present judicial system have been proposed and had undergone much discussion, it seemed fit that he should state here that whatever stage the various questions therein raised might have reached in the deliberation of the Government, they were as yet far from ripe for legislative action, and no such changes were included in the amendments contemplated by the bill. Those amendments were for the most part of an unimportant character, and chiefly confined to the rectification of omissions in Act XVI. of 1868, touching the jurisdiction of subordinate Judges and Munsifs. In short the aim and object of the bill, which he asked leave to introduce, were simply to place law regarding the Civil Courts in Bengal in as compact as the law on this subject already was, or very shortly would be, in respect of all other parts of the Empire.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 29th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

CARWAR, 29th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind lightairs, thermometer 75, barometer 29·95.

CANNANORE, 29th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, fall of rain 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometor 90, barometer 29·84.

MANGALORE, 29th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—29TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th Sept., 11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 56 hours.

Via Turkey, 28th Sept., 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th Sept., 5-41 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 59 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th Sept., 4-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 17 minutes.

America via Russia, 26th Sept., 10 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 66 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th to 9 P.M. of the 29th Sept., is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	6	7	0	1
„	Calcutta	1	31	0	15
„	Madras	2	40	0	10
„	Galle	10	47	1	15

AFGHANISTAN.

SHERE ALI has failed to reconcile the Governors of Turkestan. Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan and Naib Mahomed Alum Khan are quarrelling as heartily as ever. They could hardly have chosen a worse moment—worse, that is to say, for the Ameer. Yacoob Khan, in Mokhur, is inaccessible to reason; the Mahomedzai Sirdars are unable to follow him, as the roads are closed; the Sirdar Aslum Khan has been summoned from Khost, and the forces lately despatched thither have been recalled. They will probably be sent on to Candahar—the point to which all eyes are anxiously turned.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

A SIMLA letter mentions that His Excellency the Viceroy and Staff will leave Simla for Kussowlie on the afternoon of the 4th proximo, sleeping there that night as the guests of the Commissioner, and proceeding to Kalka early the following morning. Breakfast will be provided by Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner at Umballa, on the 5th, and thence a special train will convey the party to Rajpoora, the railway station nearest to Putteeala; the carriages provided by which State will land them in its capital in two or three hours at most. The remnant of that day and a part of the 6th will be devoted to ceremonial visits. Then a rapid return to Rajpoor by evening, in time to catch the regular down mail train, and so direct to Hatrass.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

ROOM No. 6, WATER-COLORS.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, "Jumootree, from Mussoorie"—"View from Nag Tiba"—"From the Camel's Back, Mussoorie"—"Waterfall near Chukrata," by Lieutenant G. Strahan, R. E., are all full of merit, the distances being as well painted as any in the Exhibition, replete with delightful tints of bluish grey, rather cold in tone as they should be, and with an entire absence of brown or purple with which so many amateurs are found depicting their extreme distances. These tones are rightly laid on throughout the picture, giving general atmosphere through the whole subject. No. 1 would have been better without the figure. No. 4 was purchased by the Art Union. In No. 5 the waterfall is too straight and stiff. It should have been more broken by the foreground rock, and the foregrounds of all four pictures want more boldness. They would be described in photography as just out of focus. Nos. 2 and 6, "Painted Snipe" and "Moonal," by Major A. A. Bruce, are really beautiful specimens of their kind. No. 7, "The Shah Hoomedan Mosque," by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brown, is a good picture, but the distant mountains are to our mind too close. This picture was purchased by the Art Union. No. 9, "Lake Ashangi," by Lieutenant-Colonel Baigree, deservedly received "honorable mention," faultless throughout in color and in execution, only beaten by the Prize picture, "Lake Rata Deo," by the same artist. No. 11, "A Forest Bit, Darjeeling," by N. E. M. In our opinion her *chef d'œuvre*. No. 13, "Studies of Simla Trees," by Sir R. Temple; another "honourable mention"—a very rarely good picture, just a shade too grey to be a master-piece. No. 15, "Scene in the Himalayas," by Mrs. Daly. The foreground of this picture is, as compared with the beautiful extreme and middle distance, decidedly weak. With this fault corrected it would have been beyond criticism. No. 21, "Falls of Coriemulzie-Lynne, Scotland," by Dr. de Fabeck, extremely good. No. 24, "City and Lake of Bhopal," by Mrs Daly. Merely wants a touch of boldness in the foreground to make its beautiful softness more beautiful still. No. 25, "The Nunga Purbut," by Colonel Biddulph, gained the Commander-in-Chief's 1st prize, *nem. con.*—faultless in drawing as are all pictures by this artist, and in color superior to all his others. No. 26, "View from summit of the Chore Mountain," by Sir R. Temple—very good, but with the mid-distance shadow heightened would have been still better. No. 27, "Bhowmullen, Porcupine Point, Matheran," by Mrs. Daly; decidedly her best landscape; received "honourable mention." No. 36, "From Babamarishri looking North," by Captain M. Elliot—the hazy distance and contrasting with the clear bold foreground of this painting deservedly received "honourable mention." We would have liked the mid-distance color to have been a little more grey. No. 37, "Pass of the Trossacks," by Captain D. Pemberton—a very well executed picture, perhaps a shade too much pre-Raffaelite, and it would have been better also without the figures; honorably mentioned. "Mahunk Chowk," by Doctor de Fabeck—far and away the best landscape sent by this artist, and the best building picture, both as regards perspective, color and execution, in the whole Exhibition Honorably mentioned.

ROOM No. 7, WATER-COLORS.—No. 2, "Mussalman Women," by Dr. de Fabeck—one of the most life-like figure pictures exhibited. No. 3, "Sunset on the Ganges," by Dr. de Fabeck—honorably mentioned; a rich treat. The way in which discordant colors have been made to harmonise in this picture places this artist second to none in his own peculiar style. No. 4, "Study of a Head," by Private Swift, XXIst Hussars, gained the Commander-in-Chief's second prize—of beautiful execution. No. 6, "Taking to Drink," by Dr. Clifton—good in drawing and in tone, saving the dreadful richness of the blue behind which we feel inclined to sponge down whenever we look at it. No. 10, "Study of a Head of a Coombie," by J. J. Griffiths, Esq., School of Art, Bombay—"honorable mention," and purchased by the Art Union: this picture bears the unmistakeable stamp of artist on the face of it—it would be hard to paint a better head. No. 11, "Sunrise, Cannanore," by Major Bland—of great promise. No. 13, "Through the Glen," by N. E. M., gained the Viceroy's prize; quite faultless in execution, but too bright. Talented as is this artiste, she still stands in danger from over-coloring. We know Darjeeling is peculiar for its brightness of color, but it has its cloudy days and its atmospheric effects like other places. At times we think she loses force by want of harmony. Place the delicate primrose in warm green and the contrast is gone; place it on a plum-colored ground, and it will shine out brilliantly—*verbum sap*, in all else we would gladly learn from N. E. M. No. 21, "Eden Gardens," by Colonel Biddulph, is very good. No. 22, "Lake Rata Deo," by Colonel Baigree—decidedly the picture of the whole Exhibition—and we know His Excellency the Viceroy felt what he said in his opening speech when he declared he had never seen a better. It has harmony and breadth—true, brilliant and faithful coloring—wonderful atmosphere in the distance—and the lake is what A. Penley describes as "quiet and silvery, margined by luxuriant trees of every growth, broken occasionally by some jutting rocks, worn grey by time, conveying to the mind every feeling that is calculated to soothe while it captivates; so peaceful, so calm, so primitive is its repose"—a repose broken only by some startled water-fowl most artistically inserted. No. 23, "The Indian Lion, Lallgunge, Central India," by the same artist, received of course its "honorable mention." It would be hypercritical to say the Lion is not in the strictest proportion, when as a whole it is so noble and so true to the life. The woodland scenery of this picture is beyond all praise. Nos. 24 and 25, "The Snake Charmers" and "The Bheestee," by J. J. Griffiths, Esq., both received their well-merited "honorable mention." The Bheestee is a true work of art. No. 27, "Paddy Fields, Bengal, the after-glow," by N. E. M. By far her most faithful picture as regards color and truth, not so grand in conception and composition perhaps as "The Forest Bit," but in all other respects its equal. No. 31, "Three Ferns," by N. E. M., received "honorable mention." No. 41, "The Craigs, Simla," by Colonel Lumsden—this picture is throughout too dark, and below the merits of the artist, but it is a remarkably well-executed painting nevertheless. No. 42, "Bengalee Village," by Colonel Biddulph—"honorable mention" and purchased by the Art Union—unsurpassed by anything in truth and delicacy of handling. Nos. 43 and 44, "Coolie Girls," by Major Bland—very neat, pretty and good. No. 45, "Girls and Goats," by Dr. de Fabeck, gained the prize for best figure drawing in water colours. A good picture, but we prefer "Mussulman Women" by the same artist, and "The Bheestee," by J. J. Griffiths, Esq.

ROOM No. 8.—Contains Landscape and Figure Photographs by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. Each and all of these come up to the established merit of the firm. Greater praise we cannot award.

ROOM No. 9, WATER-COLORS.—"Massawa on the Red Sea," by Mrs. Ashton Shepherd—her best picture, and very nearly very good. No. 21, "A Study of Still Life," by Mrs. Macalum—very good of its kind.

ROOM No. 10, WATER-COLORS.—No. 1, "Rock Temple on Summit of Mount Aboo," by Lieutenant G. Strahan, received honorable mention. The best picture of his good bunch, but even this is slightly wanting in light and shade and in decision of shadow in the nearest foreground. No. 4, "Sunset on the Damoodah, the after-glow," by Mrs. G. N. Clarke—good. No. 9, "Mohesraka Bazaar," by the same artiste, and a true picture of what it [illegible]. No. 11, "View of Carwar from the Sea," by Captain P. H. Harcourt—his best picture, and of good promise. No. 16, "Well, with Bullocks at Work," by Sir C. D'Oyly—very good indeed. No. 29, "The Decline of Hindooism," by Captain C. F. James—a little gaudy at first sight, but a picture of undoubted merit; bears a great deal of looking into, and becomes more pleasing as the look is lengthened. We cannot understand how this picture escaped "honorable mention." No. 32, "Looking down the Coonoor Ghat," by Captain Hunt. If this artist would but leave his distance distant, he would improve a hundred-fold. This picture has less of this fault than his others. No. 30, "Waterfall, Coonoor Ghat," by Major Bland—sketchy, but excellent withal. No. 33, "Sketch of Jain Temple at Bakaraya Khund, Benares," R. R. Baynes, Esq., M.R.I., B.A.—peculiar, but very good. No. 45, "The Elms, near Cowley Grove," by Mrs. G. N. Clarke—slight, but good; her best picture.

SITTING ROOM.—No. 1, "Panorama of Peshawur," by Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, in Indian ink—very clever and very faithful, most valuable as a military sketch of the Khyber and the other Passes. No. 7, a Portfolio of beautiful Sepia Sketches, by Colonel Anderson, Royal Engineers.

No. 11 ROOM.—This room is devoted to architectural designs, by R. R. Baynes, Esq. They received honorable mention—a pleasant three-quarters of an hour may be passed in this room by all who are interested in this style of art.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Mr. Govindrao Ramajee Dixit has been granted a sunud authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District.

Messrs. Bellairs and Ramkrishna Gopall, Professors of the Elphinstone College, have proceeded to Surat and Ahmedabad to examine the High Schools at those places.

Death of Mr. Burjorjee Manockjee Wacha.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Burjorjee Manockjee Wacha, a nephew of the late first Parsee Baronet, who died at his residence at Khetwady on Wednesday night.

Run Over by a Cart.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Dongree Coolie Road concerning the death of a girl, aged about eight years, named Rungee, who, in the opinion of the jury, had died from the effects of having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The subject selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University for the Medal, which is to be adjudged in November 1871, is as follows:—"The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency, as contrasted with the Land System of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces."

Death from a Fall.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Mirza Ally Street on the body of a Parsee girl named Nawazbaee, who on the previous evening, while playing near a window on the third storey of a house, fell down, and received injuries which caused her death shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict that the girl had died from the effects of an accidental fall from a height.

Suicide.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Shaik Abdool Raymon Street concerning the death of a Parsee named Dorabjee Aderjee. Deceased was a confirmed drunkard, and while under the influence of liquor fell into a well and was drowned. He had no fixed lodging. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th September 1870, Rs. 9,94,233; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 38,536, total 10,32,769; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 35,000; total balance, Rs. 9,97,769. There are in addition 65,283 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

The recent Murder of a Mussulman Woman.—Shaik Khooshall Shaik Kootoob, a seaman, was yesterday placed before Mr. Showell at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of murdering his wife, Nuseeba, on the morning of Friday the 16th inst. Mr. Fox, European constable, and several other witnesses were examined, the substance of whose evidence has been already published in the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Gilder Tank Road on the body of a Hindoo woman, aged about twenty years, and named Anpoorna. On Wednesday a Hindoo named Rama Babajee while passing by the side of the tank observed some cloth floating on the surface of the water, which appeared to be the sarree of a woman. He immediately reported the circumstance to the police and she was taken out of the tank when it was found that was quite dead. The jury found that the deceased was drowned in Gilder Tank, probably through an accident.

Fall of Rain recorded at the several villages in the Tanna Collectorate, as registered by Crosley's Self-registering Rain Gauges, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Water Works Department, Bombay.

Gauge fixed	26th July	Vehar	12·56	up to 24th Sept.
Do	1st Aug.	Toolsee	38·05	24th „
Do	4th „	Senthalee	42·39	23rd „
Do	4th „	Lakewlee	46·01	17th „
Do	3rd „	Kamon	45·63	22nd „
Do	6th „	Agayee	48·32	20th Aug.
Do	6th „	Khamballa	66·03	22nd Sept.
Do	8th „	Koodus	44·70	18th Aug.
Do	4th „	Andgaon	58·20	19th Sept.
Do	5th „	Doogud	57·00	21st „
Do	27th „	Yeoor	21·86	23rd „

Rain fall at Vehar and Toolsee up to 24th Sept. 1870.

Up to 27th Aug.	34·66	29·45 previously published.
from 27th Aug. to 24th Sept.	3·39	2·33
	38·05	21·78
		6·27 in favor of Toolsee.

31·78 : 6·27 : : 100 : 20 per cent.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. James Thorburn appeared before the Chief Magistrate and laid the following information:—"I am accountant at the Government Reclamation Works, Bombay. On the 31st of August last, one Venayek Sudanund was employed under me at the Moody Bay Reclamation Works as a time-keeper. It was his duty to keep the time of the gang of men of whom he had charge, to muster them, and daily to make out a morning report in a certain form. It was also the duty of the said Venayek Sudanund to make out at the end of each month a muster roll showing the amount of pay due to the men of whom he had charge who had been employed on the works during that month. Venayek Sudanund did, as I believe, on or about the 31st August last, falsify the morning report by entering therein to the effect that two maistrees had been employed on the works for the month of August, and that they were entitled to the pay of fifty rupees each, when the fact was, as Venayek Sudanund well knew, there were no maistrees employed on the work during that month at that rate, and neither of the said two sums of fifty rupees each or any part thereof respectively was payable. I further say that Venayek Sudanund did, as I believe, on or about the 31st August last, falsify the said monthly muster roll for the month of August last, by entering therein the names of Gunput Sudasew and Ramchunder Narayen as persons entitled to fifty rupees each for having worked on the said reclamation works during the month of August, when the fact was as Venayek Sudanund knew that no persons of that name had so worked and that no part of either of the said sums was due or payable. Venayek Sudanund did, as I believe, on or about the 8th September inst., by means of the falsified report and muster roll and by other misrepresentations, obtain payment through a person representing himself to be Ramchunder Narayen of the sum of fifty rupees, the property of Government. I charge Venayek Sudanund with having fraudulently obtained the sum of fifty rupes. I also charge him with having attempted to obtain by false pretences another sum of fifty rupees; and I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension." The Magistrate granted a warrant.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th Sept., was 312, being 38 more than in the preceding week, 11 less than the total of the week ending 28th Sept. 1869, and 13 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 57 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week excluding still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	7	1
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	8	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	6	...
Market	75,402	...	5	1	2	1	1	...	14	8
Mandwee	41,152	...	3	...	...	7	3	...	15	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	5	...	2	4	3	...	25	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	5	...	2	4	1	...	19	16
Dongree	60,259	...	5	...	2	2	3	...	15	7
Dhobetalao	71,395	...	6	3	4	6	3	...	27	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	8	...
Bhooleshwur	20,282	...	3	...	2	8	2	...	20	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	8	...	1	5	3	...	19	5
Koombarwara	29,085	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	11	7
Khetwaree	29,177	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Girgaum	21,505	1	5	1	4	...	2	1	18	2
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mazagon	21,784	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	20	...	8	6	3	...	48	...
Parel	7,002	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	8	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3
Worlee	10,211	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	8	...
Bombay	816,562	4	101	9	37	52	39	4	312	57
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		3	136	5	27	48	30	6	299	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. disease not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	16	4
Brahmin	1	4	...	...	2	1	...	11	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...
Hindoo of other Caste	1	47	5	2	21	18	2	142	22
Hindoo out-caste	...	12	2	1	1	1	...	20	2
Mussulman	1	24	...	6	16	13	2	80	15
Parsee	1	5	...	2	4	1	...	17	6
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	6	1	2	2	2	...	16	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
European	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	101	9	37	52	39	4	312	57
Corresponding week 1869	2	111	8	46	78	35	2	323	110

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, was held in the registered office of the company in Elphinstone Circle on Wednesday, at noon, to receive the accounts to 30th June 1870, to receive the directors' report, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and to elect auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

There was a pretty good attendance of shareholders; Mr. H. Manisty, one of the directors of the company, occupied the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in opening the meeting explained that this was the first meeting of the new company, the Colaba Land Company, Limited. The accounts, he thought, all present had seen, as they had been printed and circulated to all the shareholders, and they spoke for themselves. The shareholders would notice the company had been in existence only for six months up to 30th June, and the accounts only related to that period. There was very little to be said with regard to them, but the shareholders would be glad to see the balance of Rs. 21,992 in favour of the company during the six months. The report was very short, but it contained all the directors had to tell at this meeting; in fact, but for the reason that this meeting determined the time of such meetings in subsequent years, he had no doubt the directors would not have troubled the shareholders by calling them together. However, they would like to see the state in which the company now was, and would be able to form their own conclusions as to the way in which it was progressing. If no one, the chairman concluded, had any questions to ask, he would move that the report of the directors and balance-sheet, as submitted to the directors, be adopted.

MR. MOOTIRAM ON THE LAWYER'S BILL.

Mr. Mootiram Bhugoobhoy said he wished to ask a few questions, and the first was as to the solicitors' charges, which were entered at Rs. 2,000. For the last two or three years these had not been given; and he had to ask if Rs. 2,000 was correct.

The Chairman—It is as correct as can be, for the amount of solicitors' fees cannot be ascertained till the whole of the deeds are executed. I don't know if you make that interrogatory as if it was the fault of the company's solicitors that the deed is not completed, but the reason is that there was a dispute between the company and Government as to a small strip of land. The deed has been lying engrossed for some months, but cannot be executed till that is settled.

Mr. Mootiram—I wish to know the amount the old company has paid its solicitors.

The Chairman—Well, you can ascertain that of the liquidators of the old company.

Mr. Mootiram—It was never given in the old company's account, no more than in the present one.

The Chairman—You had better mention that to the liquidators of the old company. I gave you a reason why I cannot tell you the amount for this company.

Mr. Mootiram—What will be the probable amount?

The Chairman—I cannot tell you.

Mr. Mootiram—What was the charge for preparing the deeds of the new company?

The Chairman—I cannot tell you. I don't know.

Mr. Mootiram—Was the amount not ascertained by the directors before the deed was prepared?

The Chairman—Certainly not, as far as I know.

Mr. Mootiram—And you cannot say what will be the charge in round numbers?

The Chairman—Certainly not.

Mr. Mootiram—Will it be Rs. 5,000?

The Chairman—I cannot tell. When the business is finished, the costs will be properly made out.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Mootiram next asked if Rs. 32,932 was the exact amount of the income of the company's property for the six months from the 1st January to the end of June?

The Chairman replied that it was. If Mr. Mootiram wished to know how much it was in each month, he could inform him.

Mr. Mootiram then remarked that the expenses of the head office had been Rs. 8,680, the collection expenses Rs. 7,236, and other expenses Rs. 4,600.

The Chairman replied that perhaps Mr. Mootiram had overlooked the fact that this first account did not fairly represent the expenses of management. He must be aware that there must be expenses when a company was newly started that would not likely occur again. For instance, there were repairs to houses Rs. 1,500, construction of roads Rs. 175, repairs to roads Rs. 131, and levelling land Rs. 472; he hoped these would be less in future, and the only question was whether the company would not be benefited by these items.

Mr. Mootiram—But still the traffic department, Rs. 4,390, will remain the same. There will be little change on that.

The Chairman—The figures will not be much different. They may vary, but the expenses of the head office establishment will probably remain the same, the engineer's establishment (Rs. 397) also will probably be the same.

Mr. Mootiram—And municipal taxes, Rs. 1,167?

The Chairman—They may be the same, but I hope not. The directors are not to blame for that. (A laugh.)

Mr. Mootiram then asked as to the money in the bank and the rate of interest allowed.

The Chairman explained that Rs. 50,000 was lodged in the National Bank on 18th November 1869 for twelve months at 6 per cent., and Rs. 10,000 in the same bank on 23rd May 1870 for six months at 4 per cent.

THE CLAIM ON THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL.

Mr. Mootiram next asked if there had been any correspondence between this company and the Alliance Financial Corporation as to the recovery of the debt of Rs. 27,163? It was stated at last meeting that the money would soon be recovered, and none had been got for these four years.

The Chairman—No, but you must be aware the Alliance Financial has not been able to pay its creditors.

Mr. Mootiram—But the business has been going on so slow that this and other creditors suffer. Why do not the directors take steps to move the Court?

The Chairman—I do not suppose moving the Court would do any good.

Mr. Mootiram—Have the directors had any communication with them?

The Chairman—No, but our manager has constantly seen the directors.

Mr. Mootiram—Has Mr. Wilson given any definite answer?

The Chairman—I do not fancy he can. I asked the same question myself, and I do not think they can give any definite answer.

SUGGESTION TO CURTAIL EXPENSES.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas then said—On looking to the income and expenditure of this company, it appears to me the expenditure has amounted to nearly 50 per cent on the income. The income has been Rs. 43,000 and the expenditure Rs. 22,000; and looking to these items it appears to me, and I suppose nearly almost all the shareholders now present will agree with me, that the expenses on the works and in collecting rents is great, I may say exorbitant, compared with what the company should incur. Again it appears to me on looking at the debit side of the accounts that the charges of the head office, Rs. 8,680, are very exorbitant. I do not know who instituted the principle, but our present secretaries and treasurers were appointed at Rs. 1,000 a-year by the shareholders of this company. Now our company will not, I think, earn more than eight lakhs of rupees during the next two or three years, and if we carry on the expenditure as we have done during these six months, I do not think the shareholders will have any chance of getting any dividend; and so I think it is desirable that our expenditure be reduced to not more than Rs. 15,000 a-year, by which course I think the shareholders will have a fair opportunity of getting a better dividend. I understand that notice has been given by a shareholder to put a resolution to the meeting to reduce the expenditure, and I wish to know from the chairman if the resolution is to be put before the shareholders now or not.

The Chairman said no doubt the amount paid to the secretaries and treasurers was Rs. 1,000, but when it was considered that from that they had to maintain an office and clerk, he thought the sum was very small and that the shareholders would not get the office conducted by any one in Bombay for less. No doubt the expenses seemed a large sum, but, as he had already said, he hoped there would not be a necessity for so much next year, and then there was the fact that the Rs. 1,000 to the secretaries and treasurers was provided for in the articles of association. With regard to the traffic department, the directors had had it in view and would see if in the course of the next year they could not adopt an economical principle with consistency to the interests of the company. As to the motion contemplated by Mr. Hormusjee Bhicajee Nowrojee, it mentioned, as a minor point only, that the expenditure should be only Rs. 15,000: but he, the chairman, would point out to the shareholders how impossible it would be to fix any particular sum at which the company should be managed. Suppose a resolution was passed, how could the business be carried on if in the course of the half year it became necessary to increase the expenditure? Such a thing could not be done if the company was to be worked with advantage to the shareholders. Moreover, the motion could not be put to this meeting as the necessary notice had not been given, as Mr. Hormusjee had sent it in only on the previous day, whereas seven days' notice must in any case be given.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass remarked that he thought the amount of commission given to the secretaries and treasurers was too high.

The Chairman replied that it was not commission, it was a monthly payment fixed by the articles of association.

Mr. Mootiram observed that Rs. 300 were paid to the manager exclusive of the Rs. 1,000. He did not see that the secretaries and treasurers were obliged to keep a staff at a cost of more than Rs. 200, or that there was any necessity to keep a transfer clerk in addition to another clerk and a manager.

The Chairman—You are talking on a point upon which no resolution can be come to at this meeting. If it is your opinion or that of the general body of the shareholders that the articles of association ought to be altered, you have the remedy in your hands and should send in a notice of a resolution on which the directors can call a meeting to consider it, but it is no use wasting time to-day.

Mr. Mootiram—That is the thing some of the shareholders were thinking of, taking the management from the present secretaries and treasurers and putting it under the sole charge of some one. You do not think it legal that I should propose a resolution to the effect that the expenses of the company should not exceed Rs. 1,500?

The Chairman—Certainly not.

Mr. Mootiram—Will you kindly point out the clause that requires seven days notice of a resolution?

The Chairman replied that it was provided by clause 54 that at least seven days notice must be given. The 54th clause was as follows:—"Seven days notice at least of every general meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, and by whomsoever convened, specifying the day, place and hour of meeting, and the objects and business of the meeting shall in the discretion of the directors or other the persons convening such meeting be given either by advertisement, or by notice sent by post or otherwise to the registered address of every shareholder whose registered address is in the Presidency in Bombay, or, if the directors or other the conveners think fit, both by advertisement and by notice as aforesaid, and no business other than such as is specified in such notice shall be transacted thereat."

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass—But clause 56 provides that omission to give notice shall not invalidate a resolution passed.

The Chairman—Clause 56 provides:—"The omission to give any such notice to any of the shareholders, if the meeting has been previously advertised, shall not invalidate any resolution passed at any such meeting." That refers to omission of notice to any shareholder and is to provide that if a resolution is passed by a majority of the shareholders present at any meeting it shall not be invalidated by one shareholder coming forward afterwards to the Court saying he did not get notice and upsetting what was passed. You will see by clause 54 that without seven days notice no business other than that of which notice has been given shall be transacted at any meeting.

UNISSUED SHARES; THE RENTS.

The Chairman, in reply to a question by Mr. Hormusjee Bhicajee, explained that the 20 unissued shares were 20 shares of the new company which remained over after each shareholder of the old company had got one share in the new company.

Mr. Mootiram added that these shares could not be sold at less than Rs. 2,000 each.

In reply to another question by Mr. Hormusjee,

The Chairman said he did not know if that gentleman had much experience in the collection rents in Bombay, but he must know it was not possible at the end of a month to get in the rents due for that month. The rents were, however, always collected with the greatest expedition and even at inconvenience. Some arrears had been recovered and no doubt all were recoverable, and the shareholders might rest assured none would be lost.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

The questions having now been exhausted, the Chairman moved and Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey seconded the following motion, which was at once passed:—"That the report of the directors dated the 14th September 1870, and balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the six months ending the 30th June 1870, be and are hereby received and adopted."

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and seconded by Mr. Damjee Madhowjee:—"That Messrs. James G. Smith, H. Manisty, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Tapidass Varjdass, and Dyall Ruttonsey, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Mr. Mootiram Bhugoobhoy said he would propose that there should be an additional director.

The Chairman said he too had been in hopes something of that sort could be done.

Mr. Mootiram—It can be done; there are six directors allowed by the articles of association.

The Chairman said he had looked into the point two or three days, and had come to the conclusion it could *not* be done. The difficulty was this. Clause 79 stated—"The number of directors (so that such number be never less than four nor more than six), their qualification and remuneration, may from time to time be determined by the general meeting." But the next clause provided—"Until the number and qualification respectively of the directors be otherwise so determined, their number shall be five and the qualification of a director shall be his holding at least five shares." From that it was evident that five was the highest number of directors there could be till it was decided at a general meeting that there should be six. No notice of such a resolution had been given, so that the number could not be increased at that meeting. He was sorry the matter had not been sooner brought to notice or he would have put a clause to that effect into the notice calling the meeting. It could, however, be done on a future occasion.

A long talk here took place in the vernacular but that was settled by Mr. Nowrojee Muncherjee Banajee, the gentleman whom some had wished to appoint a director, rising and explaining that he was already a director of a land company in Bombay whose interests might clash with those of the Colaba and so he would rather decline the appointment even if it could be made at that meeting.

The motion for the re-election of the directors was then passed.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

It was then Mr. Dyall Ruttonsey proposed and Mr. Tappidass Vurzdass seconded:—"Messrs. G. R. Wilson and Ramchunder Hemraz be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each."

In opposition to that, Mr. Hormusjee Mancherjee moved, and Mr. Bickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee seconded, the appointment of Messrs. Wilson and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The vote was taken and the latter motion carried, but Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurmsbhoy and other nine shareholders demanded a poll. The Chairman directed that the poll should be taken in the meeting. As the poll was proceeding a deal of noisy argument took place and most of the supporters of Mr. Cooverjee left the meeting. The result of the poll was that the original amendment for the appointment of Messrs. Wilson and Ramchunder was carried by 134 to 5 votes.

An idea to reduce the auditor's remuneration to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 was mooted by Mr. Mootiram Bhugoobhoy during the discussion as to the gentleman to be appointed. He agreed to leave over any motion until any appointment, and as he left ere the poll was finished the question dropped.

There was no other business.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Kaladghi.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The public health was reported to be good.

Rotnagherry.—Insufficient fall of rain during the fortnight. The weeding was in progress. The crops were in a pretty good state. Dysentery and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

Dharwar.—The rainfall was good in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. Rice and jowaree crops were in good condition; other crops were moderate. The state of public health was good.

Surat.—The weather was good. Crops were good, except rice and naglee, which were somewhat damaged for want of rain, which was felt throughout the district during the fortnight under report. The district was reported to be healthy except Chicklee and Mandvie, where fever, &c., were prevailing. Cattle were free from disease.

Sholapore.—The weather was moderate. In some places the crops were doing well, while in others, where there had been an excessive rainfall, their condition was not so favourable. Sowing of rubbee crops was commenced. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas, where fever prevailed.

POLICE CASES.

Theft.—Dewjee Mahadoo and three others were charged yesterday, before Mr. Connon, with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to Abdool Ally. The second and third prisoners were discharged. The other two were convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

A Reputed Thief.—Booranbeek Mukunjeera, an old offender, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Showell to two month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found at an unusual hour in a building without being able to account satisfactorily for his presence therein.

Thefts.—Hoossein Sheik Ahmed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Showell of stealing a cotton bed and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.—Hoossein Ally, an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a copper chatty from Savitree, woman.

Parsee New Year's Day.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Cooverjee Cursetjee, a carpenter, who had been enjoying his new year's holiday with a number of friends, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on the platform of the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday. Defendant beat and knocked down a Hindoo who supplied him with soda-water, and his friends joined him in creating a disturbance on the platform. He was convicted and fined ten rupees.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think your correspondent "Neutral" ought to look a little below the surface before he makes a complaint.

Is it not true that the Lord Elphinstone, Lord Canning, and Sir John Lawrence have been pronounced by the naval authorities as unsuitable for the transport of troops?

Am I correct in my estimate that to patch and fit out these vessels their cost at auction would be doubled?

The Wadalia was first sold for Rs. 5,000, but the Government after months of consideration did not sanction, that and ultimately this vessel only realized Rs. 2,100. Are we to witness the same result in the treatment of the sale of the Sir John Lawrence, Lord Canning, and Lord Elphinstone?

A TAX-PAYER.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 29th Sept., 8 a.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 28th Sept., 6-30 p.m.; via Turkey, 28th Sept., 11-5 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th Sep., 5-41 p.m.; via Turkey, 28th Sept., 4-47 p.m.; America via Russia, 26th Sept., 10 a.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Ship France, 508 tons, Captain V. Exmelin, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material and coke.

The s. s. General Outram, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone. And thirty deck passengers.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF LAW.

The following regulations for the Government School of Law are published by the Director of Public Instruction under date Poona, 27th September 1870:—

The yearly courses of lectures in the Government Law School will in future be divided into two terms corresponding to the University terms in Arts. To make up a year's attendance, as required by the University By-laws, a student must attend during one First and one Second term.

2. The Law Students will be divided into three classes, viz.:—

I. The Jurisprudence Class, into which students will be admitted on first joining the school.

II. The Junior Law Class, comprising Law Students who have kept two terms in the Law School and passed the examination at the end of the Jurisprudence course.

III. The Senior Law Class, comprising students who have kept four terms in the Law School.

3. The course in each class shall comprise two terms or one Academic year, which shall commence at the beginning of the first term in arts in November.

4. Fees shall be levied in the Law School at the following rates:—

In the Jurisprudence Class, Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

In the Junior and Senior Law Class, Rs. 5 per mensem.

5. The following Class of Students only shall be exempted from fees:—

Students who, having entered the Law Class after passing the F.A. Examination, are paying for the same term the full fee of a Government Arts College, and are able to prove to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College, and of the Government Law Professors, that their circumstances are such as to require exemption from the Law Class fee.

6. The above fees shall be paid from the beginning of the second term of 1870 by all students who entered the Law Class at the beginning of 1870, and by all students who enter it in future.

7. The examination of the Jurisprudence Class shall in future be held on the first Wednesday in November.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 31st August 1870.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Receipts. To Aug. 31st, 1870.	Total Treasury Receipts. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1870	....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,338)
Land Revenue	3,583,540	845,649	815,015
Tributes	90,175	32,150	27,411
Forest	125,780	38,305	41,120
Excise	443,500	179,361	172,226
Assessed Taxes	470,000	142,582	95,825
Customs	843,000	302,153	300,110
Salt	680,000	286,331	224,119
Opium	2,017,000	953,753	928,317
Stamps	117,615	120,037	207,537
Mint	91,500	11,805	44,425
Law and Justice	511,353	156,734	51,008
Police	14,000	7,058	6,388
Marine	124,400	26,837	14,594
Education	480	420	8,622
Interest	76,250	18,631	49,410
Miscellaneous	165,497	31,363	80,997
Total Revenue ... £	9,354,090	3,153,167	3,017,125

£136,042 Increase.

£110,809 *Add* decrease on payments.

£246,851 Net Improvement.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	83,866	90,006
Public Works	120,891	99,578
Miscellaneous Loans	28,296	...
Funds, Service	13,401	106,462
Do. Local	208,512	188,473
Deposits	249,309	219,988
Savings Banks'	84,808	83,436
Mint Certificates	525,273	2,058,235
Local Remittances	4,092,137	5,559,846
Railways	1,300,952	1,084,869
Advances Recoverable	218,683	104,659
Account Current, London	615,334	507,730
Account Current, India, Post Office	52,757	47,959
Account Current, India, Telegraph	30,725	22,859
Account Current, other Accounts	1,997,847	815,821
Account Current, other Governments	151,931	115,624
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	32,486	36,444
Money Orders, other Governments	23,112	16,484
Other Receipts	9,830,321	11,158,473
Total... £	16,395,516	16,186,936

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Payments. To August 31st, 1870	Total Treasury Payments. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Interest	87,750	8,894	83,526
Refunds and Drawback	127,100	41,747	44,292
Land Revenue	715,224	268,231	259,333
Forest	79,732	29,834	23,995
Excise	70,531	12,773	15,453
Assessed Taxes	5,300	2,212	2,209
Customs	84,890	36,304	36,275
Salt	35,500	14,298	15,466
Opium	3,110	988	1,200
Stamps	10,258	6,972	8,610
Mint	34,270	9,770	14,753
Administration	180 142	70,804	60,623
Minor Departments	9,750	3,723	3,214
Law and Justice	503,565	211,953	198,302
Police	399,909	149,781	146,491
Marine	220,520	70,014	84,519
Education	107,271	34,719	45,411
Ecclesiastical	34,115	12,965	14,013
Medical	108,163	30,061	36,019
Stationery & Printing	37,356	15,754	18,698
Political Agencies	110,363	42,182	57,015
Allowances (Treaty)	716,420	142,671	139,121
Miscellaneous	83,851	57,604	51,507
Superannuations	138,360	44,051	75,099
Expenditure... £	3,893,850	1,327,335	1,438,144

Decrease £110,800.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	1,020,393	1,130,054
Public Works	657,300	910,001
Miscellaneous Loans	1,845,145	......
Funds, Service	32,654	38,110
„ Local	226,339	231,333
Deposits	177,477	242,864
„ Savings' Banks	50,785	33,497
Mint Certificates	526,476	2,058,325
Local Remittances	4,095,989	5,550,579
Railways	1,157,350	916 565
Advances Recoverable	132,000	285,136
Account Current, London	1,394,233	916,282
Account Current, India, Post Office	53,328	70,328
Account Current, India, Telegraph	40,512	59,836
Account Current, other Accounts	1,112,193	150,624
Account Current, other Governments	160,790	65,232
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	112,830	105,029
Money & Orders, other Governments	17,814	13,529
	12,813,488	12,777,324
Balance on 31st August 1870	2,254,6[illegible]3	1,971,468
Total....... £	16,395,516	16,186,936

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending Aug. 31st, 1870.	1869.	August 1870 with August 1869. Inc.	August 1870 with August 1869. Dec.
	£	£		
Land Revenue	12,557	9,351	3,206	...
Tributes	822	1,734	...	912
Forest	3,908	7,720	...	3,812
Excise	39,309	36,290	3,019	...
Assessed Taxes	41,518	37,204	4,314	...
Customs	50,324	56,183	...	5,859
Salt	6,629	3,356	3,273	...
Opium	174,834	89,305	85,529	...
Stamps	19,409	41,748	...	22,339
Mint	536	37	499	...
Law and Justice	39 366	10,278	29,088	...
Police	1,690	1,227	463	...
Marine	4,935	4,500	435	...
Education	976	1,107	...	131
Interest	2,832	285	2,547	...
Miscellaneous	7,892	5,924	1,968	...
Total Revenue......£	407,537	306,249	134,341	33,053

RECEIPTS.

Increase in August 1870 ....£101,288.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending Aug. 31st, 1870.	1869.	Aug. 1870 with Aug. 1869. Inc.	Aug. 1870 with Aug. 1869. Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest	7,557	72,193	...	64,636
Refunds and Drawback	12,673	9,109	3,564	...
Land Revenue	37,020	34,124	2,896	...
Forest	5,795	4,729	1,066	...
Excise	1,301	2,468	...	1,167
Assessed Taxes	553	730	...	177
Customs	7,263	6,929	334	...
Salt	2,740	2,696	44	...
Opium	198	195	3	...
Stamps	1,710	1,733	...	23
Mint	1,899	2,049	...	150
Administration	12,937	11,094	1,843	...
Minor Departments	957	1,135	...	178
Law and Justice	43,715	39,885	3,830	...
Police	29,399	27,527	1,872	...
Marine	11,691	15,366	...	3,675
Education	7,118	12,325	...	5,207
Ecclesiastical	2,530	2,621	...	91
Medical	9,650	6,987	2,663	...
Stationery and Printing	2,963	3,643	...	680
Political Agencies	6,152	8,737	...	2,585
Allowances (Treaty)	35,745	32,043	3,702	...
Miscellaneous	17,447	12,302	5,145	...
Superannuations	8,099	43,078	...	34,979
Expenditure......£	267,112	353,698	26,962	113,548

DISBURSEMENTS.

Decrease in August 1870.......................£ 86,586.

W. E. GORDON,
Officiating Deputy Accountant General.
Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
28th September 1870.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD BOUND.

The following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. Candia sailing on the 25th September:—

For Bombay—Mr Charles Burgett and native male servant, and Mr Chisholm Anstey.

For Melbourne—Mrs J D Bruce, child and infant.

For Southampton—Sir Charles and Lady Hobhouse, child and native female servant, Miss Sawers, Mrs Tawney, three infants, European female and native male servant, Mrs R D Wilson, Captain C L B Constable, Mrs Constable and infant, Mr. Algernon Watkins, Mr. James Beasley, and Mr W L Mackenzie.

THE NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

It seems probable that the new Engineering College at home will not open, as was expected, in January next. A difficulty exists as to obtaining suitable buildings, for though at one time the Oatland's Park Hotel near Walton-on-Thames, was spoken of, the directors stood out for very high terms; and now they have become more reasonable, the India Office is indisposed to act; for the Select Committee on Indian Affairs which has been promised for next session seems to render it desirable that administrative measures should—as far as may be—be suspended for a while: at least such are understood to be the views of Mr. Fawcett, at whose demand the committee was granted. As regards the college, however, it is of course a mere matter of delay, and next summer may be reasonably expected to see the new institution in operation.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

MEETING OF PLANTERS IN THE SOUTH WYNAAD.

At a meeting of eighteen Planters held at the South Wynaad Club, Vythery, on 21st September, it was resolved:—

1. That a general meeting of all the Planters in the district be called for Wednesday next 28th instant at the Club, to consider the advisability of settling the rates of picking, transport, &c., for the coming crop season.

2. That the imperial bushel be taken as the basis upon which discussion as to rates of picking shall be regulated.

3. That the maximum rate for picking during "full picking" season be 2½ annas per imperial bushel.

4. That the term "full picking" be understood to mean, when the crop is in such a state that a cooly can pick more than 1½ bushels per diem.

5. That as large contracts have been made in the centre of the district to transport crop in bandies at the rate of 4 annas per bushel, this rate be taken as a fair starting point, and Planters are requested not to make contracts at any higher rate, in proportion more or less, to their distance from Chandale, until the matter has been discussed at the General Meeting.

6. That fortnightly meetings be held during the crop season for the purpose of regulating the rates of transport.

7. That a copy of these proceedings be sent to every planter in the district.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, in Mysore, for the time being to be Judge of the district of Coorg for the purposes of Act X. of 1870.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees' Act) to be applicable to the cantonment of Secunderabad.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 687 of 1866, it is hereby notified that the complement of horses in a regiment of cavalry under the present organization, as laid down in G. G. O. No. 594 of the 3rd June 1870, is 436.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a local Government in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as described in sections 33 and 41 of the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854.

A curiosity.—A two-legged horse is now being exhibited by an Italian at the Medical Hall in Popham's Broadway. The animal is a very small one, aged about 5 years, is minus its forelegs, and can with difficulty move about. It exhibits rather a rabid temper.—*Madras Mail.*

In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees' Act No. VII. of 1870, section thirty-five, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under that Act in respect of copies of final sentences or orders which prisoners desirous of appealing therefrom are required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal.

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OVER-REGULATION PRICES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

If Mr. Cardwell derives any satisfaction from the report of the Royal Commission on Over-Regulation Prices, he must be very easily pleased; if that report conveys to him any information of which he was not already in possession, he must have been singularly ill-informed. The Commissioners merely tell us, with a little more amplification, what the Royal Commissioners on the Purchase and Sale of Commissions told us in 1857: "The price paid, except in the purchase of the first commission, almost invariably exceeds the price fixed by authority. . . . The practice of paying sums exceeding the regulation price must be considered to be an accompaniment of the purchase system, which it appears impossible to prevent." That was the language of the Royal Commission of 1857. "The practice of paying in respect of promotions and of receiving in respect of retirements sums in excess of those sanctioned by the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866, is general throughout those corps in which regimental promotions are by purchase." That is the language of the Royal Commission of 1870. If Mr. Cardwell finds anything in the one statement which is not comprehended in the other, he must be different from common men. We have been repeatedly told that the Government has had no official cognizance of the practice of over-regulation prices. If the statement of the Royal Commissioners of 1857 on this point was not sufficiently precise and official, in what respect does that of the Royal Commissioners of 1870 differ from it? Does it tell us more, or is it of a more "official" character?

In truth, all that has happened is that one Royal Commission, in words curiously similar, has endorsed the report of a Commission which sat thirteen years ago, but which the Secretary of State for War was pleased to overlook. And when the present Commission goes on to tell us that the money usually paid through the regimental agents, that the chief incidents of the practice are the raising of the prices of commissions generally, the pecuniary benefiting of non-purchase officers on retirement, the acceleration of promotion, and the habitual violation of the law which forbids over-regulation prices, it merely tells the Secretary of State for War what every subaltern serving under his orders could have told him equally well. The concluding paragraph is the most important, but what does it amount to? A rather wordy statement of the notorious fact that the practice has been tacitly acknowledged and winked at by the authorities, and that the "habitual violation of the law" which it entailed has been practically permitted by those whose duty it was to have interfered if they saw any reason for doing so. The argument sometimes put forward that the authorities were not aware of the practice, besides being false in fact, would be worthless if true. For obviously it was the business of the authorities to know of "the violation of the law" when it was being committed daily, and without the least attempt at concealment. No officer in the British army ever thought it necessary to carry on his over-regulation barter surreptitiously. He was well aware of the fact that the authorities were perfectly alive to the practice. Everybody knew that the Commander-in-Chief, for example was as well acquainted with the fact that over-regulation prices are habitually paid as he is with the fact that the British soldier wears a red coat. And simple-minded men will wonder that it was necessary to put in motion all the ponderous machinery of a Royal Commission to prove that two and two make four.

But the fact is that the Royal Commission has served another purpose. It has covered Mr. Cardwell's retreat from a position which his military advisers ought never to have allowed him to occupy. In an unfortunate moment Mr. Cardwell, with the best intentions in the world, and with, as we sincerely believe, as undoubted desire to benefit the service, proposed to sacrifice some £40,000 of public money in the abolition of the steps of cornet and ensign. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than every military man saw that before he could do this he must cut his way through or "mask" a difficulty which, in making his announcement, he had ignored—the difficulty of over-regulation prices. Were these payments to be acknowledged or not? If acknowledged, the tacit violation of the law would become exalted into an actual condonation. If repudiated, a grievous wrong would be done to the officers of the army, who, although—as Sir Charles Trevelyan has said—not according to the letter of the law entitled to receive back their over-regulation money, are in equity entitled to the same. The choice was not a pleasant one for a Secretary of State for War to have to make. Mr. Cardwell, like a prudent general, determined to retire from an untenable position. So he threw out a force, in the shape of a Royal Commission, to cover his retreat; and the Royal Commission have pronounced a series of platitudes behind which Mr. Cardwell has accomplished his movement. The scheme for fusing cornetcies and ensigncies into lieutenancies has been withdrawn, and we now know, on the authority of a second Royal Commission, that "there has been a tacit acquiescence in the practice" (of over-regulation payments) "amounting to a virtual recognition of it by civil and military departments and authorities."

It remains to be seen what Mr. Cardwell's next movement will be. We have no sort of doubt that he will accept this decided statement of the Commissioners, and recognize the right of the officers in equity to have these over-regulation payments refunded to them if the purchase system is to be abolished or modified. Mr. Cardwell is, we are convinced, honestly desirous of dealing justly by the officers. We feel sure that his statement that to him the purchase system presented itself in the light of something which "no fellow can understand" was a simple expression of his condition of mind with reference to the subject. The question now is, will he next session endeavour to abolish that system? Or will he, in view of the fact that directly he touches it he will have to satisfy existing interests to the tune of something like five millions over-regulation, deem it more prudent to postpone legislation, and to leave the solution of this most difficult subject to his successors? The present report has not perhaps been altogether thrown away, since it reduces the question to this simple form. There is no longer any doubt—if, indeed, any doubt ever really existed—as to whether the over-regulation payments should be acknowledged. That point is now determined once for all. A practice so authoritatively pronounced to have been tacitly acquiesced in cannot be ignored. And if the question of the abolition of purchase is thus complicated as a financial problem, in another sense it is immensely simplified, and the officers of the army will be able to await its solution with comparative calmness.

THE CARLISTS IN SPAIN.

San Sebastian, August 28.

Here, as in England, the general topic of conversation has hitherto been the Franco-German war, but even this seems in danger of being dimmed, if not eclipsed, by the new Carlist agitation, which is again assuming all the importance of a nightmare. As for the war in France, sympathies are divided, but it is very evident, even to a most casual observer, that the recollections of 1808 overweigh the scales on the side of Prussia. The monarchical Liberals side with Prussia because they hate Napoleon and his race for their arrogance and interference in Spanish questions. They think it high time that the bombastic French axiom, "Quand la France parle, le monde se tait," should be consigned to the past. The Carlists are also displeased with France for not having rendered them assistance in their attempts to crown their favourite, and for having, as they allege, abandoned the cause of true religion by withdrawing her troops from Rome. As an instance of the lengths to which religious bigotry will stretch even among educated people, one instance only need be mentioned. A Carlist paper lays the cause of the French disasters to the abandonment of the Pope by Napoleon, and seriously suggests as a remedy that the lamp now burning before the altar of Notre Dame des Victoires should be extinguished and relighted before that of Notre Dame des Misericordes. The Spanish Republicans see behind French failures the realization of their hopes.

It is affirmed on good authority that the Government is about to place the Basque provinces in a state of siege. The garrisons of Pamplona, Vitoria, and other northern strongholds are to be reinforced, and a watchful eye is to be kept on the French and Portuguese frontiers. The hardy mountaineers of these provinces are getting impatient of Spanish regeneration, and would prefer "absolute" security of life and property to "liberal" tyranny. I hear that some officers suspected of sympathizing with Carlism have already been arrested, but I have not heard as yet of any defection among the Civil Guards. The plan which Prim adopted at the commencement of this year, namely, scouring the country with flying columns commanded by brigadiers, and acting under the directions of Captains general of provinces, is being again adopted, and as long as the troops prove faithful it will no doubt meet with the same success as then. In the first few months of this year rumours of Carlist risings obscured the political horizon, but it appears that since then the Carlists are stronger in numbers and improved in organization. I do not think the cause is likely to prove successful, although it is as well to bear in mind that history points too many instances in which religious enthusiasm has carried everything before it. I have been assured by a friend of mine, a red-hot Carlist, that it will not be long before the chiefs of the party, who are at present awaiting their master's orders on the Portuguese frontier, initiate the campaign in Galicia, in the hope of creating a diversion in that quarter and giving time to the Basques to prepare for action, and if possible take by a *coup de main* one of the northern strongholds.

A great quantity of ammunition, consisting of several thousands of rifle bullets, lead, and gunpowder, was discovered a few days ago at Azcoitia (province of Guipùzcoa). The explosion of some cartridges which were being made, and which wounded the makers, led to the discovery. But it seems that the movement is not confined entirely to the north, for we hear of travellers being stopped in Andalusia by bands of Carlists, and at Seville a mob tried to rescue some prisoners who were being conveyed before the judge by a military escort, nor were the assailants repulsed without bloodshed.

The obligation of paying a "cuarto" (about a farthing) to the postman for each letter, newspaper, or parcel delivered by him is now abolished. He will be paid entirely by the Government.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 2.)

A MATCH FOR THE FRENCHMAN.

Dr. Russell tells a good story of French wit and Prussian practicality. There is a great tobacco manufactory in Nancy, on which the Prussians descended with irresistible élan. Cigars and tobacco, which they consider a necessary of life, were seized at once, and all that was needed to be done was to carry the treasure off. The director made his bow, took, perhaps, a pinch of snuff, and said with a bow, "Apparently, M. le Colonel has forgotten something?" "What?" "There is a quantity of tobacco in leaf which he has not been good enough to notice. Will he not kindly take charge of it?" "Oh, dear no!" said the Prussian; "set to work at once and manufacture it. *We* will pay the workpeople."

ECCENTRIC WILL MAKING.

A criminal named Bennett Scop, recently executed at Norwalk, Cincinnati, hit upon an ingenious plan for leaving a valuable legacy to his relatives. He wrote upon the tail of his shirt in which he was to be hanged the names of about twenty or thirty persons who had done him acts of kindness or to whom he had taken a fancy. Each name was surrounded by a fancy scroll work. The minute before execution he invited the reporters present to add their names to the collection. This valuable garment is now much prized by the friends of the deceased. The reporter of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, describing the embarrassment of himself and his brethren when invited by Mr. Scop to inscribe their names on the shirt tail referred to, says that he watched the countenance of the unfortunate man narrowly, but was unable to detect the slightest indication of a consciousness that there was any eccentricity in this request for their autographs.

KOSSUTH.

The *Boston Journal* publishes a letter from a gentleman who was commissioned some months ago by the Boston Lyceum Bureau to visit Kossuth and offer him a series of lucrative engagements to deliver lectures in different parts of the United States. This gentleman found Kossuth in a retired quarter of turin, "over a humble wine-tavern, a mild, sedate, rather dignified-looking gentleman of apparently sixty years of age, whose demeanour, though grave, exhibited much affability and courtesy." He expressed his deep regret that it was beyond his power to entertain the proposal, averring that he had retired entirely from public life, and was now a recluse. "I dislike giving you a cold negative," he said, "but I am not the man I was; I have had heavy domestic afflictions; I want nerve, and as for addressing a number of people I have almost forgotten what public speaking was. I am in truth a changeling." The visitor then touched upon the delicate ground of pecuniary considerations; and Kossuth immediately observed, "I have very little money, but I have very few wants, and I am content."

LYNCH LAW.

Some light is thrown upon the state of society in the extreme west of the American Republic by an extraordinary case of lynching which took place recently at Pouca, in Nebraska. The peculiarity of this case consisted in the fact that the mob of lynchers was led by the minister of the place, the Rev. Mr. Beardshear. A murderer named Miller had been arrested and lodged safely in gaol. In the loneliness of his cell he became penitent and wished to confess. Beardshear, who was called upon to be present at the confession, suggested that it should be made in public, and assembled a congregation of 300 persons in the church to hear it. Miller was brought before them by the sheriff, and after prayer and the singing of a hymn he stood up and made his confession in the face of the congregation. Thereupon the clergyman addressed the people, and urging them all in the strongest manner to vote in cold blood, put to them the question, "Shall this man be hung?" A large majority voted in the affirmative, and there and then the miserable wretch was led out before the church and swung off from a waggon, Beardshear, we are told, taking a prominent part in the execution.

VIVE LA PIPE!

It would be unjust, considering all the abuse levelled at tobacco-smokers and how often they are solemnly told that tobacco destroys all their energies, not to admit that the success of the Germans in the present war is rather a feather in the smoker's cap. These misguided men seem to live on tobacco; the Uhlans, who in little parties of three or four trot gaily in advance and take possession of fortified towns, invariably carry pipes in their mouths. The mayor of each town is directed to find cigars for everybody before anything else is done. The German troops, it is stated, think but little of a scarcity of provisions—they fight as well without their dinner as with it—but tobacco is indispensable to them. On the whole, we fear experience shows that a smoking army is capable of greater endurance and of making greater efforts than a non-smoking army. The gun without the pipe would be of little avail, nor can we be much surprised at this when we reflect that the quantity of foul air we are called upon to inhale in this world is probably far more injurious to health than the tobacco-smoke, which although it acts as an antidote to the poison of the atmosphere, gets no thanks for its pains, but only reproachful language.

"A GREAT BARMAID CONTEST."

The enterprising proprietor of a place of amusement known as the North Woolwich Gardens has advertised what he calls a Great Barmaid Contest. Barmaids from all quarters are invited to attend, each of whom on their arrival at the gardens will be placed at a refreshment bar fitted up with all the necessary appliances for exhibiting her professional skill. The voters, consisting of the more or less intemperate public, will then be admitted and a voting paper will be handed to each, on which he is requested after testing the merits of the rival candidates, to register the name of the one whom he considers the most deserving. The attention of the voters is directed to the following qualifications:—"Good character, obliging manners, business habits, neatness of dress, respectability of demeanour." The prize will amount to £300. Of the project itself we have little to say except that the poor girls concerned have quite enough to endure already without being made the objects of such a shameless exhibition. But the promoter of this "contest" would have been doing a really useful work if, instead of getting up a match between barmaids, he had got up one between their employers, and had offered, for instance, a prize for that purveyor of railway refreshments whose provisions should approximate most nearly to the eatable. No doubt, if one well-known firm were excluded, the decision would turn upon purely negative qualifications, but even thus something would be gained. So low is the railway traveller fallen that he would willingly subscribe for a prize to that railway restaurateur whose marble counter should be only a little less dusty and comfortless and fly-blown than that of his fellows; whose ham sandwiches should resemble a mixture of brine and sawdust a little less closely than those of others; whose soup, though containing horse-beans, should be not exclusively a decoction of that vegetable; and whose sausage-roll should be marked by a less importunate rancidity than usual.

NANCY.

(*All the Year Round*, Sept. 3.)

This old capital of Lorraine, that fair province that extends from Champagne to the mountains of the Vosges, that screen it from the Rhine, stands on a fine plain near the Meurthe, fifty miles south of Metz, and one hundred and seventy-five miles from Paris.

Nancy has been called the prettiest town of France, and it certainly excels its rival towns in the same province—Metz, Verdun, Luneville, Château Salins, and Epinal—by its cleanliness, and by a certain air of distinction becoming the old capital of the Dukes of Lorraine. The buildings are regular and harmonious; the streets are broad and spacious. The great epoch in the history of Lorraine, and therefore of Nancy, was in the reign of that arch hypocrite Louis the eleventh. The story is well told by Commines. In 1475, the ambitious and restless Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, longing to open a passage through Luxembourg into Burgundy to surround his territories, and make it all his own riding-ground from Lyons to Holland, invested Nancy. What followed is a chapter from Anne of Geierstein. One of the Duke's captains—a rascally Italian refugee, called the Count of Campobasso, who had come from Naples with four hundred lances—had offered the Duke of Lorraine to prolong the siege by allowing the Burgundian army to run short of ammunition and other necessary supplies. This scoundrel had also promised, through a physician of Lyons, to betray the duke and hand him over as a prisoner to Louis the Eleventh, who, however, acquainted Charles with the treason, which he would not believe, knowing how full Louis was of tricks and artifices. In the meantime, just before Nancy surrendered, the duke, cruelly defeated by the Swiss at Granson and Morat, and forsaken by his allies, sank into a sullen melancholy, from which he never quite recovered, so much did he take his losses to heart. While he thus sulked, the Duke of Lorraine took Vaudémont and Epinal, and besieged Nancy, in which town there were three hundred English and twelve hundred Burgundians, who, afraid of the townspeople, and driven to eat horse flesh, were constantly tormented with as many as twenty-one shots a day from two bombards, one culverin, and several serpentines, which eventually (such was their "remorseless fury") broke down a gate and upset a wall. The Duke of Lorraine and his ten thousand Swiss made it an unpleasant time for Nancy; so the English, tired of the siege and the Duke of Burgundy's delay, surrendered the place just three days before their tardy master arrived to relieve them.

Afterwards, and in the depth of winter, the Duke of Burgundy besieged Nancy with a mutinous, ill-paid, ill-provided army that, since he had been unfortunate, censured and despised his enterprises. The king of France had lent the Duke of Lorraine four hundred thousand francs to hire Swiss soldiers, and had also sent a body of eight hundred lances and Frank archers to Barrois to observe matters. The King of Portugal, visiting the Duke of Burgundy's camp, the duke pressed him to stay and defend the pass of Pont à Mousson, but the king refused, having only come to France to obtain help against Ferdinand of Castille (Columbus's Ferdinand).

The Duke of Lorraine now hurried from St. Nicholas, and advanced to give battle to Burgundy, and that same day Campobasso went over to the enemy with eight score men-at-arms. A draper of Mirecourt instantly clambered into Nancy, that was near surrender, to entreat them to hold out, and the Duke of Lorraine presently threw men and provisions into Nancy, for the Duke of Burgundy had only four thousand men, and only twelve hundred of these were in a condition to fight, and the head-strong Duke of Burgundy was advised to retire to Pont à Mousson, and the towns round Nancy, Lorraine would, it was urged, wanting money, retire, and the duke could recruit his forces with the four hundred and fifty thousand crowns he had ready in the Castle of Luxembourg; but the madman resolved to rush like a bull on his enemies, and gore them or perish. To the Count de Chimaz, who advised retreat, Charles said insultingly:—

"I deny what you say, but if I were to fight alone, I would fight all the same. You are what you are, and show clearly that you are sprung from the house of Vaudrémont."

The Germans, to their credit, being unwilling to receive such a traitor as Campobasso, that rascal retired to the Castle of Condé, where he fortified the pass with carts, hoping to swoop down like a carrion crow for plunder, if the Duke of Burgundy should be defeated. He had also left men in Charles's ranks who were to desert him in the charge, and others who were to fall on and murder him in the rout.

All happened as might have been foreseen. The duke's scared, faint-hearted army broke at the first shock of spears and halberds. The duke was knocked off his big black horse and fell into a ditch, near the marsh of St. John, where a statue now marks the spot. A knight named Claude de Bausemont, coming up, gave the fallen man a lance thrust, while others clove him down with halberds and pierced him with pikes. A page who saw him killed found the body stripped and lying among the dead. It was buried by order of Pené, Duke of Lorraine, with great magnificence in St. George's Church at Nancy. "I saw," says Commines, in his minute, chatty way, "a seal-ring of his, after his death at Milan, with his arms cut curiously upon sardonyx, that I have often seen him wear in a ribbon at his breast. It was sold at Milan for two ducats, and had been stolen from him by a varlet that waited on him in his chamber." Commines's moral on the duke's defeat runs thus:—

"I cannot conceive what should have provoked God Almighty's displeasure so highly against him, unless it was his self-love and arrogance in attributing all the success of his enterprises and all the renown he ever acquired to his own wisdom and conduct."

It was during this siege that the angry citizens, enraged at Charles having put to death Suffron de Bachier, chamberlain of their duke, hung in revenge from the tower of the church of St. Epvre one hundred of Charles's Burgundian officers, which, in our humble opinion, was more than ample retaliation.

Nancy is full of records of the old dukes. In the Grande Rue stands a portion of the ancient palace, a splendid specimen of the Flamboyant Gothic of the sixteenth century, with a fine portal and gatehouse. It is now a barrack for the gendarmerie, and part of it a museum for local antiquities, one of the best purposes for which an historical house can be used. In the Place Royale stands a statue of Stanislas, the great benefactor of Nancy. This ex-king of Poland and Duke of Lorraine abdicated his northern throne in 1735, and resided in Lorraine till 1766, when he died, and all his domains fell to the crown of France. This Duke is always coming across you in Nancy. There is a Porte Stanislas, and a Rue Stanislas, and a Place Stanislas, and, moreover, a fine triumphal arch, also erected by the indefatigable Stanislas, leading into the Place de la Carrière, and to the public promenade, La Pepinière, beyond. In the Church of the Cordeliers is the ducal chapel, an octagonal building of much elegance, and lined with costly marble; but the ducal bones are not here, in spite of all the grandeur, for the red caps, in the revolutionary times, hating even ducal bones, took up all the gilt and velveted coffins, tumbled them into a common cemetery, and turned the church into a warehouse. Stanislas, however, was too tremendous a person to be buried among other dukes, and must needs have a place all to himself and his wife in the Church of Notre Dame De Bon Secours, which he rebuilt in 1738. The original building had been reared by Duke René, to commemorate the defeat and death of that bugbear of his, Charles the Bold. The white marble tomb of the officious Stanislas still remains. This benefactor of Nancy was burnt to death by his clothes accidentally catching fire as he sat by his own fireside. In this church are, or were, preserved—a writer about Nancy says—the Turkish standards taken by Dukes of Lorraine in 1664, 1670, and 1716, after which time Turkey did not do much harm in Europe, thanks to brave Prince Eugéne. A cast bronze statue of the monotonous but worthy Stanislas stands between the four fountains of the Place Royale. It was erected by voluntary subscription, collected throughout the duchy, in 1823; so there is some gratitude in Lorraine, and there must have been some good in this little Roi d'Yvetot.

Nancy is a busy place, especially in cotton and cloth. It employs about twenty thousand persons, out of a population of thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine, in embroidery upon cambric, muslin, and jaconets. Nancy is also famous for its shot (it may have painful experience of it soon), hosiery, liqueurs, chemical products, tanneries, dyeing houses, and saltpetre refineries.

With good reason, Nancy boasts of her children; of Callot, the artist and etcher, whose soldiers and beggars of Louis the Thirteenth's time are admirably picturesque. Callot, when a runaway lad at Rome, attracted the notice of a young prince of Lorraine, who brought him back to his father's court. His great picture was the Siege of La Rochelle; he died in 1636. Napoleon's general of artillery, Drouot, that faithful, staunch old Puritan, who, amid all the blasphemy and license of an unhallowed camp, kept his Bible always before him, was born here. A statue to the worthy veteran stands in the Cour d'Orleans, near the University, and close to the Porte de Metz, erected in 1785, to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin, the victories of France, and her alliance with the United States. Marshal Bassompierre, who was Richelieu's ambassador to England in Charles the First's reign, and who left memoirs, was also a native of this town, and so was Isabey, the painter, who, in a coarse, vigorous way, recorded so many of Napoleon's victories. Nancy has not done so ill for a small place.

The central point of Nancy is the Place Stanislas, which is really dignified with its statue and fountains, its Hôtel de Ville, theatre, and bishop's house. The Place de la Carrière comes next, with its palais de justice, tribunals, and the palace of the ancient governor. The University is in the Place de la Grève, and the public library of twenty-three thousand volumes in the old University, Rue Stanislas. The churches have one or two points of interest. Some ancient frescoes in the Chapel of the Conception, St. Epvre, injured by repainting, and a bas-relief of the Lord's Supper, by Drouin, a local sculptor, deserve notice. In the Church of the Cordeliers there are the tombs of the Vaudrémonts, not to be overlooked. The kneeling statues of Antoine de Vaudrémont and his lady (1447) are by Drouin; Ligier Richier's statue of Philippa of Gueldres is much admired, and the tomb of Callot must not be passed by.

This quaint nook of Lorraine, to which a terrible interest attaches at the present, will be, when the war cloud has rolled away, well worth the attention of tourists tired of the old lions.

The affairs of the late Marquis of Hastings have at length been settled, and great was the rejoicing in the ring at the York Race Meeting this week when the final dividend of 4-10 in the pound—amounting to over £10,500, the debts being above £43,000 was paid. The money was handed over to Steel the well known book maker who after a great deal of trouble, which showed that he possesses a less arithmetical brain than I had given him credit for, got the accounts adjusted and went down with all the money in his pocket to the Knavesmire, where he wiped off the scores of the various creditors.—*London Letter.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TOBACCO FOR THE WOUNDED.

If there be one fact that has been more frequently stated than another, it is that the soldiers engaged in this war—well or wounded—seek the solace of tobacco. The inhabitants of every nation manifest similar instincts, and one of the strongest is this desire to seek out some substance the use of which may stimulate or soothe the nervous system. There is no deprivation which the habitual although not excessive smoker feels so much as the loss of tobacco; and soldiers of all nations, especially the French and German nations, smoke it. It was a standing injunction of the first Napoleon that his troops should have tobacco, and they found it of the greatest advantage in the retreat from Moscow. We have been accustomed to look upon the German as fond of hard intellectual toil for its own sake; and men of abstraction and imagination, if we may judge from the prevalence of the practice of smoking among them, unquestionably appear to find an aid in tobacco. But the manhood of Germany has risen like a giant refreshed to undergo any physical exertion and hardship that may be required, and this war has taxed the physical energies of the strongest. The soldier, wearied with long marches and uncertain rest, obtaining his food how and when he can, with his nervous system always in a state of tension from the dangers and excitement he encounters, finds that his cigars or pipe enable him to sustain hunger or fatigue with comparative equanimity. Explain it as we may, this is physiologically true; and medical officers who would not be sorry to see the issue of a "spirit ration" discontinued, are compelled to allow that the moderate use of tobacco by soldiers in the field has several advantages. For the wounded it is probable that tobacco has slight anodyne and narcotic properties that enable the sufferer to sustain pain better during the day, and to obtain sleep during the night.—*The Lancet.*

THE METROPOLIS OF THE DEMIMONDE.

Paris is clearing the decks for action. Let us do her the justice to say that her preparation to meet an expected attack has in it something of the character of a purifying sacrifice, such as old rites used to exact of warriors and armies before they ventured to meet the foe. She is getting rid as fast as she can of her hordes of ruffianism and harlotry; sending her Doll Tearsheets packing, and locking her Chourineurs safely into prison wards. There may at first seem about this a little of the sudden and somewhat unamiable virtue of Harry the Fifth when, immediately on his assuming the responsibilities of Royalty, he banishes from his presence all the joyous and reckless acquaintances who up to the very eve of his elevation had been allowed their share in helping him to "doff the world aside and bid it pass." But Paris has for too many years suffered herself to be the capital of licentiousness: the Venusberg where dwelt the divinity of lawless pleasures. Other cities might be, and probably were, more immoral. There is hardly any large city in these Islands where drunkenness is not far more common than in the French capital. It is possible that in private profligacy Paris is much exceeded by Vienna, by Rome, and perhaps other capitals as well. But in these places sin was still sin; it was not glorified as Elysian pleasure and joy; it was not deified into a brilliant goddess to be worshipped with public revelry and incense. Paris has long enjoyed the deplorable reputation of being the metropolis of the Demi-Monde; and she always of late seemed to revel in the renown. She it was who raised that foul social leprosy to the dignity of a national institution. There was a positive *fanfaronnade* of vice evident in the talk and the literature of Paris lately, whereby sober foreigners were often deceived into thinking that there really were no moral men and women, no quiet happy homes, no loving domestic wives, no faithful and steady husbands, no uncorrupted youth, no innocent pleasure in Paris at all. Of course this was an extravagant and utterly unreal notion of a population who, with whatever faults and frivolities, are very true, on the whole, to the domestic instincts and affections. But it was a view which was justified, or at least excused, by the tone of society and the tendencies of literature in Paris. Besides the fact that there is a vast amount of surface profligacy, and of a fantastic levity which commonly borders on profligacy, in Paris; and besides the fact, too, that it is the great show-place and annual camping-ground of all the idlers and pleasure-seekers of the world, it must be owned that a certain class of Parisian journalists, dramatists, and authors seemed as if they had entered into a sworn conspiracy to represent the harlot as the goddess of their people. Never before in the history of the world, so far as we can recollect, were the life and habits of the courtesan so celebrated in literature as in the Paris of our own days. The viciousness of the thing had far outrun the temper and tendency which converted the Marguerite of the *Dame aux Camelias* into a heroine of the libraries and the lyric stage. M. Dumas the Younger himself, not long since, declared that his heroine now would be in Paris an anachronism and an impossibility, because, although by profession unchaste, she yet was so absurdly good and pure and disinterested that no Parisian now would accept her as a reality, or take the slightest interest in her half-hearted and spiritless immorality. The heroine of the noxious literature and drama, and the common gossip of later days, is simply Swinburne's Faustine translated into French; Lais, with a chignon and trailing petticoats, and a toy dog, and a carriage to drive in the Bois. She is a creature as devoid of heart as of morals, whose sole ambition is to revel in the very wantonness of luxurious expenditure, to outvie princesses with her diamond and lace, and to ruin princes with her exactions and prodigal caprices. This was the sort of being whom French literature of a certain class created and worshipped. Even men of high literary position, like Edmond About, did not disdain to accept her as a heroine of romance, and Madelon of yesterday took the place of Marguerite twenty years ago. Every popular journal, novel, comedy, feerie, reeked with the perfumed breath of this creature. Literature was her trumpet; proclaimed her triumphs and her orgies, and summoned the world to admire and wonder. Her looks and her words, her paint, and perfume, and diamonds, her dressing and undressings, were the subject of records more exact than those of the Court chronicler. She had laws of her own, and set up a code of fashion rivalling that of the Empress, and where the two fell into collision, usually coming off supreme with sparkling victory.

Such was the creature who ruled the Queen of Paris literature and gossip during these later years. How much of her dominion was due to the political servitude which refused its fitting occupation to the intellect of French manhood we shall not stop to inquire. It is surely as certain as any fact in physical science that men who are debarred from political occupations and aspirations are easily tempted to find a vent for their superfluous energy in dangerous and corrupting pleasures. It is also an obvious fact that the apotheosis of impurity began pretty soon after the foundation of the Second Empire, and has kept pace with its progress since. May we perhaps see in the stern resolution which begins to sweep the priestesses and acolytes of this worship out of the way of citizens patriotically preparing for defence something of a happy omen for the next few chapters of Parisian history? Are we too sanguine in hoping that the mere proclamation which puts idleness, wantonness, and profligacy just now in the category of enemies and nuisances to the State, may at least have the effect of pulling Madelon down from her literary throne, and exhibiting her once more in her obscene and ignoble reality? When somebody once was endeavouring to soften the nature of a certain lady's errors to Dr. Johnson, the gruff moralist cut the matter short, and insisted on putting the true name on things. "Sir," said he, "the woman's a strumpet" (perhaps he expressed his meaning even more forcibly), "and there's an end of the matter." Now it would be something at least for the literature, and the public opinion of Paris, if Madelon could be brought down once more to this plain, intelligible position. It may be, that the proclaiming her a base nuisance, intolerable in the hour of grave, manly, and patriotic duty, will somewhat avail towards this end. Even this would be a gain to set off against the fearful losses and humiliations the present war has brought on France, a deed of expiation to make some manner of atonement for the levity and arrogance with which the war was invited and undertaken. One of the few high thoughts in any of Congreve's dramas is that embodied in the words of the profligate young man whose still more profligate father threatens to disinherit him, and who bitterly replies that he would gladly accept the loss of estate could his father but disinherit him likewise of the evil passions and base weaknesses entailed on him by birth, education, and example. Perhaps there are Frenchmen high-minded enough to see, with little regret, their country disinherited of some of her lurid military glory, on condition that the same hour and the same fate disinherited her too, of some of the follies and vices which the bequest of that glory entailed. At least, we hold that there is something honourable and dignified in the attitude of the people who prepare for a final struggle by an act of civic and social purgation, and that though Madelon turned out of the City may be a painful spectacle, it is better to look at than Madelon upraised to a throne, and receiving incense as an idol.—*Daily News*, Aug. 31.

The reports of those lucky mortals, who are shooting and fishing on the moors of Scotland, continue to be as aggravatingly cheerful as ever. On May Moor no fewer than 180 brace were shot by Mr. Mackintosh and party on the 12th, and on the next day 78 brace were shot over the same heather. The greatest bag made by one man (which I have heard of), was one of 66 brace, which was made by Sir A. Glass on Kincraig Moor on the 13th instant. I heard an amusing story the other day, which was told at the expense of a gentleman whose name would, if I felt myself at liberty to give it, be well-known to your readers. It appears that this gentleman recently met a stranger at a hotel at Scarborough, who represented himself as being the owner of some first-rate shooting in the north of England. This shooting, he said, he did not wish to let, and yet in consequence of some important engagements in London in August, he should not himself be able to enjoy it. Under these circumstances he should, he added, be happy to allow the gentleman whom he was addressing (and whom I shall style Major Brown,) to shoot over it for two or three days. Need I say that Major Brown accepted the offer? Minute directions as to how to reach the nearest village to the generous stranger's moors were then given to Major Brown. That gallant officer accordingly proceeded to the village indicated, but to his rage and horror, when he reached it, no such moors were known there, and strange to say, the generous stranger's name was equally unknown! Major Brown had in fact been "sold," by the "generous stranger." The aggravating part of the business to Major Brown was that he had of course expended a good deal of money in the travelling expenses of himself and servants. The moral of the above story would clearly seem to be—"Put not your trust in too generous strangers!" I may add that, in the present instance, the "generous stranger" had (it turned out upon enquiry) duly paid his bill at the hotel, and had not victimised the Major in any way further than (apparently in order to enhance his own importance) by giving himself out as the owner of these imaginary moors. —*London Letter.*

BOHEMIA BROKEN LOOSE.

Paris, Monday, August 29.

It is the sad fashion, in this sadder time of frenzied passion, abject terror, gross ingratitude, and base suspicion, to abuse the Emperor Napoleon. When we read that which is written, and listen to that which is said every day about the Emperor, the magnificent lines of Dryden anent a certain Darius rise irresistibly to the mind. The French ruler is not precisely in such evil case as was the Persian monarch who lay "weltering in his blood" on the bare earth, and "without a friend to close his eyes;" but he is assuredly the victim of "too severe a fate." He is "fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen from his high estate," and "deserted in his utmost need by those his former bounty fed." I have nothing to do, to-day, with Napoleon in a political sense. I desire neither to blacken him nor to whitewash him. I am not his perfumer. But those who have watched his career, and marked the acts of his government during the last eighteen years, will at least admit thus much, that he put down Bohemia, and swept it from the face of the Department of the Seine. By Bohemia, let me hasten to explain, I do not mean that merry and eccentric region—the debateable land of literature and art—which Henri Mürger has so inimitably depicted in his "Scenes de la Vie de Bohême." The terms Bohemia and Bohemians have been very much misapplied within late years, and we have grown to look upon the Burgomaster of the city of Prague as a kind of careless clever boon companion, disreputable it may be, but on the whole a jovial soul, and—when he had any pence in his pocket—generous. Nothing could be further from the truth; and, as usual, the dramatists and the novel writers have been the persons most to blame in spreading the erroneous impression. Read the "Fortunes of Nigel," or the engaging novel of "Whitefriars," or go to see Mr. Andrew Halliday's exciting drama of "King of Scots," and you will fancy Alsatia to have been quite a picturesque and romantic place. But read Defoe, and Ned Ward, and the Old Bailey Sessions Papers for the concluding years of the seventeenth century, and you will discover that the precinct of sanctuary which existed between the Temple and Ludgate was the haunt of the lowest and most abandoned of mankind; of cheats and forgers, and footpads and midnight murderers, who, when they sallied forth from their dens, were the curse and the terror of the city. An equally false notion has been disseminated respecting the Parisian Bohemia. The wonderful genius of Victor Hugo has thrown a halo of poetry and reverence round the hideous hothouse of felony, mendicancy, and vagabondage, which, during the Middle Ages, was known as the Cour des Miracles. The magic pen of the great master of fiction has converted the ruffianly beggar Clopin Trouillefou into an interesting character; the chiefs of the Grande Truranderie into heroes; and the jigging wench of the gutters, the Gipsy Esmeralda, into the sweetest and purest of womankind. A quarter of a century since there arose in France a writer who had the courage to tell his countrymen of what elements the Parisian Bohemia was really composed. That writer was Eugène Sue. Vehement to frenzy, passionate to voluptuousness, as are some of the scenes and conversations in the "Mysteries of Paris," that strange and powerful story contains hundreds of pages revealing that which, in the last generation, was exact and literal truth. The author's perversity plunged his readers by times into situations madder than the maddest opium-dreams of De Quincey; but these were interspersed with narratives and descriptions as calm, as accurate, and as appalling as the driest minutes of evidence collected in a Blue Book emanating from a Sanitary Commission, or an inquiry into the crime and destitution of the metropolis. That "Cité" which Eugène Sue drew really existed. The *parois* of Notre-Dame and the purlieus of the Palais de Justice were really choked up by foul and noisome lanes, reeking with ruffianism, robbery, and debauchery. There was really a Rue aux Feves; there was really a *bouge infame*—a tavern by the sign of the "Lapin Blanc." I have been there. The Ogress, the Chourineur, the Schoolmaster, the Chouette, the Goualeuse, Torbillard, the demoniacal *gamin;* Bras-Rouge, the receiver of stolen goods; the murderous widow and her ruffian sons in the Ile des Ravageurs, were characters as genuine as any of the rogues and drabs who periodically hold up their hands in the dock of the Middlesex Sessions or the Central Criminal Court. The penal system of France then threw upon Paris every year, on the expiration of their sentences, hundreds of desperate wretches, the scum of the galleys of Brest and Rochefort and Toulon. The *forçat libéré* was a standing danger and a standing terror. The *rôdeurs des barrieres*, or ruffians of the exterior Boulevards, were always waiting after nightfall, bludgeon in hand, for the inebriated or the unwary. The *pierreuses*, the *marcheuses*, and the *traineuses*, the dregs of that unhappy class of fallen women of whose organisation Parent du Châtelet has left us so terrible an analysis, infested the outlying quarters of the city, and to their own shocking trade were always ready to add that of the highway robber. In addition to these, the low neighbourhoods of Paris swarmed with pickpockets, bullies, *souteneurs* of loose women, tramps, beggars, itinerant mountebanks, and pedlars, between whom and the thieves it was difficult to establish a distinction, and an infinity of other knaves, male and female, who could only be classified under the generic title of *gens sans aveu*. This was the Bohemia—these were the Bohemians that were stamped out by the Government of the Second Empire. I will not say that the operation was performed with entire and definitive success. The experience of the last few days proves the contrary, and has shown that even in the ashes of battened down villany their wonted fires continued to smoulder. Still the Napoleonic *régime* worked a most marvellous change in Bohemian Paris. The Cité entirely disappeared. The Rue aux Feves is now as extinct a locality as our Buckeridge-street. Prior to the Second Empire the police of Paris were but a feeble folk. The streets were patrolled at night and at long intervals by squads of Municipal Guards and soldiers of the line; and the thieves, of course, took care to carry on their avocations at the precise time that the patrol was not passing. Under the influence of Napoleonism or Haussmanism—call it which you will—Paris became the cleanest, the best lit, and—at night—the safest city in Europe. Not only were broad and handsome boulevards driven through the dangerous districts, but, through a beneficently despotic system of "expropriation," the entire districts themselves vanished—a significant contrast to that blundering and half-hearted course which prevails in our own country, where we pierce a New Oxford-street, and leave St. Giles's; where we build a Victoria-street and leave the slums of Westminster upstanding and as villanous as they were two hundred years ago. Finally, while a rigid but humane administration of the Assistance Publique cleared the thoroughfares of common beggars and vagrants, and while the vigilance of the police confined the lower orders of wantons within decent limits, the development of a system of convict transportation, the evacuation of the *bagnes* at the southern seaports, and the establishment of penal settlements in Guiana and New Caledonia, relieved Paris from its hideous population of liberated felons. Jean Valjean no longer lurked behind doorways, the Schoolmaster no longer disfigured his features with vitriol to baffle the gaze of the detectives. Jean Valjean and the Schoolmaster, indeed, were no longer permitted to infest the capital at all. I do not say that these reformatory and repressive measures completely abolished vice and immorality or crime in Paris, but I do say that from 1852 downwards the increase of decency, of cleanliness, of decorum, of comfort and of safety for life and property in the Imperial metropolis has been astonishing. Coming to Paris in the middle of July the spectator could not fail to be struck—amid all the folly and the frenzy of the war fever—amid all the "alonging" and "marchonging," the screaming and dancing and flag-waving of excited patriots—amid all the cries of "A Berlin! à Berlin!"—with the extremely good behaviour and the invariable good nature of the population. Paris had gone mad, it was true, but the lunacy was lively, and unaccompanied by any criminal turbulence. But, returning after a fortnight's absence, the same spectator must have been parcel-blind had he not observed that the great city had undergone a total and a most maleficent transformation, and that Bohemia had broken loose. Overt sedition, revolutionary outbreaks, rebellious gatherings, subversive cries even, there were none, but the morals and manners of Paris seemed to have gone utterly to the bad. I mean, of course, the outer morals and manners; those of the interior were, perhaps, insusceptible of deterioration. The streets, these ten days past, have teemed with drunken people, civilians as well as soldiers; and the Cour des Miracles, relegated underground, so it seemed, by the stern edicts of Cæsarism, has surged up again, and vomited forth on to the most fashionable parts of the Boulevards a dreadful horde of beggars—the lame, the halt, and the blind; the rascals with sham ulcers, the pretended paralytics, the spurious cripples the paded hunchbacks, the borrowed babies, the players of hurdygurdies that have no bowels, and the scrapers on violins without strings. Formerly these creatures were only permitted to come forth on the Mardi Gras and on the fifteenth of August; but they are now to be found all over Paris, and begging, or rather demanding, not with humility, but with saucy persistence, and, if you meet them alone, with ruffianly menace. This nuisance has been aggravated by the advent of seemingly countless swarms of the most debased specimens of a debased class of women—unwomanly women, terrible to see with sunken eyes, and huge patches of red upon their whitened faces—the female clowns of a pantomime of harlotry—with hoarse voices made hoarser by absinthe and peppered brandy. Flaunting and yelling, dancing and staggering along, these frightful beings have made the Boulevards night after night the scene of riot and disorder; while, to complete the chaos of broken-loose Bohemia, the remoter districts have begun to pullulate with cutpurses and cut-throats, men with bludgeons and men with poignards, vagrants, bravoes, and vagabonds of every description. What have they been doing all these years? What cellars, what holes and corners have hidden them? Have they been vegetating in the catacombs, or has the Grand Egout Collecteur—the great central sewer—harboured them?

General Trochu is doing his very best to rid this beautiful and civilised city of these horrible pests. You will have heard that within the last three days between fifteen hundred and two thousand arrests have taken place in certain districts of Paris. These arrests have scarcely any political significance. Now and again some rascals have been captured whose guilt as Prussian spies is at least suspected; but in the great majority of instances the persons immeshed in the great police net are outcasts and neer-do-weels of the very lowest order in society—*repris de justice*, who have been for years under police surveillance, felonious beggars and petty thieves, receivers of stolen goods and keepers of low lodging houses, chiffonniers who not only find silver spoons occasionally, but steal them; and in particular loose women. Of the last-named dolorous sisterhood some hundreds have already been taken; and last night the perquisitions of the police were extended even to Peters's aristocratic restaurant, and a raid was made on the most dashing wearers of diamonds and *moire antique* just returned from Mabille. The law is that every woman frequenting a place of public resort alone, and who is unable to "justify her means of existence," is amenable to arrest and to six months' imprisonment at St. Lazare; but it is not apparently to that well-known correctional establishment which, so it is reported, is already full to overflowing, that these unwilling Magdalens have been conveyed. They have been taken somewhere "out of town," and no less than twelve of those huge yellow and green omnibuses, called *paniers-a-salade*, passed yesterday along the Rue Lafayette on their way to the *villegiatura* provided by authority for the reception of the lady Bohemians. As the procession of omnibuses passed, a philosophic *gavroche* remarked pitibly to another young blackguard, his companion, "V'la l'amour!" *L'amour!* Yes, there was love, indeed, and with a vengeance. Another gang of captured women was marched on foot, and between files of sergents-de-ville, to the Conciergerie. The mob hooted them as they went by, and they retorted with foul language and dreadful gestures. They, poor wretches, and the beggars, and vagrants, and thieves, and the whole tribe of Bohemians who have broken loose, are but in the same case as the wild boars and the wolves that the thunder of the battle cannon drove lately out of the forest of Ardennes into the cultivated plains of Belgium. These Bohemians are the wild beasts of civilisation, and the stress of war has driven them into the politer quarters—that is all. For our comfort we are told that the arrests are insufficient, and that there are more than twenty-two thousand male scoundrels—to say nothing of the ladies—still at large in Paris. Would not the best plan be to enrol them all, *nolentes volentes*, in one great brigade of Black Guards, and send them to fight the Prussians, taking care to place them in the front of the battle?—*Daily Telegraph.*

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 3.)

After the Congress of Paris in 1856 the policy of Russia was authoritatively declared to be one of strict isolation and reserve. England, it was announced, had betrayed the confidence of the Emperor Nicholas, and repelled his offers of a share in the confiscation of the Turkish Empire, in order to throw herself headlong into an alliance with the Second Empire, and to secure the friendship of a dangerous conspirator by lending him her own prestige. Austria had played an obscure and shifty part as a neutral; Prussia had looked more kindly on her old ally, but declined a closer and more active sympathy. Russia had learnt a severe and bitter but profitable lesson from her heroic efforts and glorious reverses; to live her own life, to recruit and renovate her unexhausted though shattered energies, to devote herself to the material interests of peace—in a word, to "collect herself" for the sure but not precipitate fulfilment of her destinies. *Se recueillir*—that was to be the whole duty of Russian statesmanship for years to come, according to Prince Gortschakoff. That duty has been faithfully observed, and a new Russia, more Muscovite and more discreet, though not less despotic, has been created out of the ruins of the old Russia of serfdom and silence, of intervention and intrigue. In the two great centres of the Empire something like national opinion has sprung up and spread from a few salons to the colleges, and from official circles to public journals. Foreign capital has been attracted by high interest and punctual dividends to investments in railway enterprise. The foundations of a new polity and a new society have been laid, and while all this internal renovation was going on, never was the foreign policy of Russia more decided, more dignified, or more self-possessed. Sebastopol was scarcely taken when the Emperor Napoleon was meditating his own terms of peace with an enemy who, having served his purpose in obtaining one alliance, might be the confidential partner in another. At the opening of the Italian war in 1859 a Franco-Russian alliance was in the air. Louis Napoleon courted it, nor was it from any want of warmth in his courtship that his "intentions" were declined. What he wanted it for, or what was the ulterior object of his intentions, is less clear. Probably his "intentions" were only half-formed conspiracies against some Power whose alliance was no longer indispensable to him. Russia knew very well that while he was courting her alliance he was coquetting, like his uncle, with the inexhaustible credulity of Poland, and holding in reserve the dreams and hopes of that everlasting victim of French revolutionary jargon. When, a few years later, the Polish insurrection broke out, and that fantastic and impracticable nationality threw away the last chance of a government and administration of its own, the French Emperor felt himself obliged to make some show of active sympathy. But the moment Prince Gortschakoff replied to covert menaces by a disdainful despatch, the heir and successor of the man for whom thousands of brave Poles had fallen in battle drew back, and held his peace; and ever since that signal diplomatic discomfiture he has assiduously cultivated the most friendly relations with the Power that slapped his face, and has almost obsequiously studied to please the restorer of order at Warsaw. His ostentatiously affectionate welcome to the Czar in Paris during the International Exhibition—a welcome so inauspiciously interrupted by a Polish pistol—was bitterly remarked by French Republicans. During the four years of preparation for the attack upon Prussia, Louis Napoleon has persevered in his assiduities at St. Petersburg, through one of the most devoted of his personal agents, whose favoured position at the Court of Alexander II. is a favourite topic in the official journal. This laborious affectation of friendship has not, however, estranged him from his other alliances, with England, with Austria, and with Turkey. It has rather assumed the character of a warning to his other allies to beware of the possibility of that Russian alliance which he could never obtain. Alexander II., if less disdainful than his father of these advances, is scarcely more solicitous of their sincerity. While the *Journal Officiel* was dwelling with eager satisfaction on General Fleury's successes as a courtier, the Czar was publicly and formally exchanging with King William of Prussia congratulatory reminiscences of a memorable defeat of the First Napoleon in Germany.

Such were the relations between the Governments of France and Russia when the Duke of Gramont read to the Chamber the declaration of war, and such to all appearances they are now, when the German armies under the Prussian standards are marching upon the French capital. For the best of reasons Russia is watching the frontiers of Posen, and holding Austrian neutrality in check. In the Baltic Russia observes the movements of the French squadrons with anxious attention. Russia advises and sustains the neutrality of the Scandinavian kingdoms. Russian influence restrains rather than encourages the rash intrigues of the King of Italy, Russia recognises the justice of the retribution which Prussia is inflicting upon Imperial France. But when we say "Russia," we mean the Russian Court and Government. Nothing less probably than the appearance of the Sultan in the field as the ally of France against Germany, or the armed intervention of Austria, or perhaps the formation of a Polish legion, would tempt the Czar to swerve from his neutrality, or to abandon the common interest of all the neutral States in circumscribing the area of hostilities. For if Russia, in the sense of the Russian Government, is certainly not unfavourable to the German cause, very different is the public opinion of Russia, so far as it finds expression in the journals of that party which is supposed to represent the national sentiment of the Russian people. These journals, and especially the most independent and influential of them all, are loud and emphatic in their sympathy for France in her present trials and troubles. They complain of the partiality of the official telegrams which exaggerate the successes and disguise the losses of the German armies. They swear as valiantly as the *Gaulois* or the *Soir* that the victories of France are yet to come, and rejoice by anticipation in the disastrous retreat of King William and his confederates across the Rhine. To what are we to ascribe these Muscovite sentiments? To chivalrous compassion for the gallant heroes of the Malakoff, the descendants of the heroes of the retreat from Moscow? To a belief in the democratic and socialistic ideas of Louis Napoleon? To the love of the Russian aristocracy for Paris? Or is it to the Muscovite hatred of all that is German—of German statesmen, German generals, German administrators, and German bureaucrats? Or to the natural antipathy or near neighbours? Or to jealousy of the copartitioners of Poland? Or to a dim fear of a future revindication by united Germany of the Baltic provinces? The last we take to be the best of all the good reasons and bad passions that may be found in the Prussophobia of the Russian press, especially in the organs of the Old Russia party. If we add the spirit of resistance to whatever may be the course of the Government, this extreme tenderness for the hereditary patrons (and betrayers) of Polish nationality is perhaps sufficiently explained.

Without attaching too much importance to the stories in which the French official press appears to take comfort, of the extraordinary social successes of General Fleury at the Russian Court, of the Emperor Alexander leaning on the arm of the Ambassador and putting him on terms of confidential and almost affectionate intimacy, there is reason to believe that these lively demonstrations have a more than personal significance. The Emperor Alexander is a kind-hearted man, and he must feel for the woes of the ruler of France. Common generosity—not to speak of Imperial magnanimity—would, under existing circumstances, recommend one of Louis Napoleon's nearest and dearest friends to the sympathies of the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Personal courtesy is not necessarily an act of policy, and personal kindness to a reconciled enemy and a hospitable friend who has fallen upon evil days is grateful to one's feelings without compromising one's interests. Alexander II. may be glad to break the fall of the French Emperor by lavishing attentions upon his favourite agent. To suppose that all this "enforced ceremony" means a deliberate design on the part of the Czar to relinquish a secure and profitable neutrality in favour of France, to exchange an old and tried alliance for a new and hazardous one, to stand, armed and menacing, between a liberated Germany and a defeated aggressor, as France stood between Austria and Prussia at Nikolsburg, to snatch from King William the results of hard-won victories, and to save the disturber of European peace from merited retribution—this appears to us a very wild hypothesis. The Russian people—or, rather, the knot of eccentric politicians who impersonate a people—may be jealous of the triumphs of German arms and of her vast defensive military organization, which is henceforth to be supreme in Central Europe. Looking to the present, and not into some far and shadowy future, the military supremacy of Germany, united under Prussian leadership, in Central Europe should be a guarantee, rather than a danger or an obstacle, to the peaceful growth and prosperity of Russia, so long as Russia remains a defensive Power. An alliance with France is an alliance with the Revolution. This might please the communists, but what have the old Russian party, the exterminators of the Polish nationality, what have the new Russian party, the Panslavic agitators in Bohemia, to hope from it? If by an alliance with France the old Russian party means a division of the empire of the East, it can hardly be the common interest of the present neutral Powers to prevent Prussia from exacting full securities against such experiments. Russia may regard with evil eyes the development of German naval power, but this development is only the natural and inevitable consequence of the territorial extension and unity of a nation whose mercantile marine is already the second in the world. If Russia dislikes the unity of Germany, she must learn to accept one more accomplished fact. The Russian Government is in no condition to go to war to prevent it; and if it tried to do so, it would seek in vain for allies, and would provoke disasters compared with which the retribution that is falling upon the inordinate ambition and the firebrand policy of Napoleonic France would be but a passing cloud.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

Brumath, August 24.

The little town of Brumath was so crowded with troops on their way to join the already very numerous besieging forces around Strasburg, that I found it quite impossible to procure a bed of any sort at that excellent hostelry, the Lion d'Or. Every available spot was occupied, and I was glad, after a long search, to find a mattress on the floor, and the fourth part of a small room in a somewhat dingy lane at the outskirts of the town. Fortunately the resources of the district have proved equal to the emergency; supply has kept pace with the demand, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining food and drink. To judge by the masses of military humanity that filled every coffee-room and *salon*, every individual employed in the necessary and at the same time pleasant process of sustaining exhausted nature with refreshments of all sorts, the victualling department must have had its resources tolerably well tried, and the cook and the scullery maids must have found war tolerably exacting. However, they were equal to the occasion, and before long we were seated before a very excellent supper, which we devoured—we were too hungry to eat—to the pleasant music kindly afforded us by a semi-intoxicated Landwehr man, who sang a gay and rollicking drinking song to the sad, solemn strains of a Lutheran hymn. The night was principally passed, as far as I am concerned, in a futile combat with mosquitoes and other wild beasts; and I was not sorry when morning broke and it was time to pursue our journey towards Strasburg.

Considering the time that has elapsed since the city was invested, it cannot be said that much has been done towards its reduction. The approaches have not yet been pushed into close proximity to the walls at any point. Up to the present very few of the siege guns have been placed in position. Some of them have been brought from Rastatt, but the greater number have been carried from Coblenz. The masses of shot and shell and amunition, and the heavy trains and unwieldy waggons necessary for an undertaking of this sort, have also been obtained from great distances. The formation of parallels and batteries is a very slow process, and it is possible that more could not have been done in the time. Still the garrison is so small, so little able to annoy the German troops at their work, and the force at the disposal of Lieut.-General Werder is so great, that I was astonished to-day to find the operations in a comparatively backward and incomplete state.

The situation of Strasburg is too well known to render an elaborate description of it necessary or advisable. A glance at any map or plan, on a scale sufficiently large to indicate the lines of fortification, will suffice to show the weakest as well as the most defensible points; and a correct knowledge of the general formation and appearance of the surrounding country can, in the same manner, be easily obtained. The city is about one mile from the Rhine. On the north and south, both besiegers and besieged are mutually cut off and protected by large shallow lagoons and great marshy tracks, intersected by numerous dikes. No attack can be made, and therefore no defensive measures are necessary at either of these two points. On the east, about half a mile distant from the river, is the citadel, a place of some strength. The town, thus naturally defended on the north and south by marshes, and having the citadel and river on the east, is very open and easy of access on the western side. On the north-western front, directly facing the village of Oberhausbergen, the defences are strengthened by two star forts placed in a flanking position, so as to sweep the whole glacis on either hand. The two principal approaches to the town are from this side, the Paris road entering near the star forts, that from Saverne a little further south; both gates are protected by additional works. The other entrances are the Stein Thor on the north, protected by the star fort, and on the south side the Fischer, Austerlitz, and Spital Gates, the last-named being near the railway station, all commanded by the citadel. The city lies very low, the country being perfectly level for a distance of about two and a half or three miles all round. On the French side it rises slightly in gentle slopes behind the villages of Mundolsheim and Oberhausbergen.

The attacking troops are now under the command of Lieutenant-General Werder, Lieutenant-General Beyer having been invalided home. The Grand Duke and Prince William of Baden are also at head-quarters. The besiegers are numerous, and occupy a very extended position; they number about 65,000 men of all arms. Of these nearly half are Prussian troops, namely 18,000 infantry of the line, 12,000 cavalry, and a pioneer corps. This division or contingent forms an independent army of itself, the men being drawn from various army corps, though principally from the 2nd. The remainder of the besieging force is made up entirely of troops from the Grand Duchy of Baden; they occupy the right of the line. The semicircle that encompasses the town commences at the village of Reichstett, on which the extreme left of the Prussians rests, and extends to that of Blobsheim, which serves as a support for the right of the Baden troops. This cordon has for the last few days been gradually narrowing in and approaching nearer and nearer to the walls of the doomed and beleaguered town. The main body of the army is posted in and near the villages of Herlisheim and Stotsheim, some little distance to the rear, while the supports and the reserves of men, ammunition, and battering trains are still further to the south and west. It will thus be seen that all communication with the town is completely cut off, the Germans having, by reason of the weakness of the garrison and the number of men they have been able to spare from the advancing armies, succeeded in drawing a line completely round it. Had the French garrison been numerically strong, this would have been no easy matter, for even 60,000 men must be somewhat thinly scattered over such a wide extent of country, and much mischief might have been done to the troops stationed at any one spot before reinforcements could come up, had the enemy been able to make sorties in force, and in that way attempt to break through and disconnect the line; by destroying in a few minutes the work of many laborious days, they would also not only have greatly harassed our troops, but at the same time have much impeded the progress of affairs. As it is, the garrison, which is computed at only about 7,000 men—only a few stragglers from Woerth and Wissembourg having succeeded in obtaining shelter within the walls—have remained very quiet, and have scarcely attempted anything of this sort. Small bodies have been sent out to drive off reconnoitring parties approaching too near to the walls, but nothing in the way of a sortie in force has been tried; they dare not, in fact, do so, for they cannot risk the expenditure of many men.

Some days ago it was reported that General Failly was approaching with an army from the south for the relief of the place, and reconnoitring parties were sent out to feel for him in the direction of Besancon. They proceeded as far as St. Maurice, a considerable distance into the interior, but returned without meeting with any signs of an enemy. It was at St. Maurice that the unfortunate affair occurred with the peasantry that has already been mentioned in your pages. The circumstances of the case are not, however, quite so bad as was at first supposed; only one troop of cavalry was in the village, and they lost but one man killed and had three slightly wounded. It appears that the peasants were partly organised and formed into some sort of volunteer guerilla corps by a certain Baron, who took good care to decamp when the moment for action arrived, for fear of falling into the hands of the Prussians. All the cattle and provisions of the villagers have been seized, and a number of men have been captured and led into the camp. They will be tried by court-martial, and must of necessity be punished with the utmost severity. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the country people will not be so foolish as to attempt anything of the sort again. There is but one course open. Even the most civilized and humane of men must deal with offenders of this sort with such summary severity as to make an example of them that will deter others from following in the same path; otherwise forage trains, the Field Post, and small bodies of troops moving from place to place would be exposed to the risk of being continually harassed and annoyed by a population from whom they should receive nothing but gratitude for the leniency with which they have been treated, and respect for the kindness and consideration which has been everywhere exercised towards them. But one other instance of any attempt to the same sort has as yet come under my notice. On my way from Blamont to Carlsruhe I stopped a night at Ingweiller, and noticed that none of the inhabitants were allowed to remain in the streets after dark. On inquiring the cause of this measure I found that the people had been fraternising with some Zouave prisoners in the town, and, becoming excited over their wine and conversation, had shown a disposition to insult, and even to threaten, the German soldiers quartered upon them.

The country all round Strasburg is very densely populated. A chain of villages, the principal among which are Mundolsheim, Oberhausbergen, and Wolfisheim, encircle the town at a distance of about three miles, affording an excellent shelter to the besieging force. On the great "chaussée" leading north, the hamlets of Honheim, Bischeim, and Schiltigheim are so close together as to appear continuous, and seem to form a prolongation of the suburbs. On the southern road also, gasworks breweries, &c., extend for some distance beyond the gates, and would prove of great value to a body of troops attacking in that direction. The inhabitants of these villages have all sought safety within the walls of the fortified town.

At Lampertheim I came upon the first evidences of the siege. In a field, by the roadside, was drawn up a very large park of heavy artillery. The guns there were sixty pieces of ordnance in all, most of them being 48-pounders. There were among them a few very heavy breaching guns, 48-pounders I should imagine. Further on I passed another large park of field artillery and mortars together, with great heaps of empty shells and more projectiles and ammunition of all sorts. The nominal calibre of a gun cannot now be understood to indicate the weight of the projectile fired from it, the long pointed hollow balls used with such dreadful effect by both sides being about twice as heavy as the round shell of equal diameter; the 48-pounders are throwing shells weighing 86 lbs., and I believe 53-lbs. is about the weight of the projectile fired by what we should call a 24-pounder gun. I found the villages of Mundolsheim and Oberhausbergen full of troops and the men all under arms expecting an attack; hasty barricades of trunks of trees, carts, and any sort of lumber that was at hand had been erected across the principal thoroughfares, at the corners of the streets, and at all angles commanding the approaches to the latter town. A brisk fire had been kept up on the village all the morning, and but a short time before I arrived two officers and fifty men out of a working party of the 23rd Regiment had been killed a little in advance of the village. There has been some sharp skirmishing also this morning, the enemy having sallied out to drive off a reconnoitring party that had pushed forward within 800 or 1,000 yards of the fortifications. A brisk fire of musketry was maintained for some time, but probably without much loss on either side, as the reconnoitring party immediately withdrew, and the enemy did not venture to follow them up. Another Prussian working party has also been shelled and forced to evacuate a battery upon which they were engaged this morning. From Oberhausbergen I attempted to get on to Wolfisheim, hoping in this way to witness the entire position occupied by the besieging forces. I was, however, stopped by a picket and ordered to return, special permission from the officer commanding the post being absolutely necessary, in addition to the general permit granted to me by the authorities at Carlsruhe. I applied to the officer in vain; he was very sorry, but an attack was expected, and, besides, the roads must be kept clear for the siege guns, which they were about to put into position. I was therefore obliged to retrace my steps to a hill which we had passed on our way, from which an excellent view could be obtained of the fortress, at a distance of about two miles or two miles and a half. The greater portion of the town is entirely hidden by the rows of trees that line the principal chaussée, and, looking at it from the position I had chosen, Strasburg presented rather the appearance of the suburbs of a city than that of a large and populous town. I could see rows of semi-detached houses and villas, surrounded in many cases by gardens, and, with the help of my glasses, I could distinctly trace the lines of the earthworks, and the two star-shaped flanking forts; behind them the roofs of the houses were visible; high above and dominating all the grand old Cathedral reared its delicately fretted spire high into the murky and smoke-laden air. The firing, which had been gradually slackening since morning, had by this time almost entirely ceased; an occasional white puff of smoke indicated that a gun had been discharged, but it was not replied to from our side. A brisk cannonade was, however, being exchanged between the citadel and Kiel, on the opposite side of the river. I noticed two conflagrations in and about the town, one, apparently, being in the village Ruprechtsau, hidden from us by rows of trees. A large square building, the "Maison Rouge," on the outskirts of Wolfisheim, from the top of which we had proposed to ourselves, on starting, to survey the town and works, was also blazing fiercely, having been set on fire by the enemy's shells. It is most distressing to see these fires and reflect on the miserable condition of the peasants and people collected together in the crowded streets. It is but fair to say that the town has been spared as much as possible by the Germans, their fire being directed entirely against the citadel and fortifications. On the other hand, the French are said to have fired purposely into the hospital at Kiel—an accusation which I do not for a moment believe. Not having been permitted to examine or even to walk round the lines, I am of course unable to form any opinion as to the means by which the besiegers are endeavouring to approach the walls. They do not appear to have yet opened any regular trenches and parallels, but have contented themselves with constructing batteries in the most favourable situations afforded by the villages and the natural advantages of the land. Of the batteries I could see but little trace, although with a good glass I could distinguish the smallest objects on the plain; nothing, however, is so deceitful as the appearance of the face of the country when the works have been carefully masked, and all the little inequalities of the ground carefully taken advantage of. To all appearance nothing has been changed; yet a careful observer will notice here and there that a ridge of sand has been thrown up, barely perceptible, or that a few branches of the orchard trees and vineyards have been removed to make a faintly distinguishable opening—signs quite sufficient to indicate where a battery exists or is in course of construction. It appears to me that if the besiegers intend to approach the town in the regular slow, orthodox way, there is but little chance of its falling into their hands, except by honourable capitulation, after peace shall have been declared. I do not, therefore, think that such a protracted method will be adopted. The Baden troops have every reason to be anxious to take the town by storm. Up to the present they have been unfortunate, and have not had much opportunity for distinguishing themselves in the field. It is, therefore, natural that they should wish to carry this undertaking to a speedy and successful issue. The national honour is at stake; besides, they must have a strong claim to put in for a share in the good things that may be going when the war shall be over and peace declared. As is usual in such cases, there are not wanting those who say that Strasburg might easily have been captured at the time that the rails and telegraph wires were taken up and cut close to the station. It is very possible that they may be right; fewer lives are lost in a vigorous effort, if successful, than in the long protracted operations of a regular siege. It is certain that the French were but badly prepared for resistance on the day in question, for the gates were literally slammed in the faces of the men who came up to summon the town to surrender. I have even heard it stated that Lieutenant-General Werder, the Minister at War at Carlsruhe, was recalled because he failed to seize upon the favourable opportunity offered him of taking the place by a *coup de main*. This is merely a malicious fabrication, General Werder having been obliged to resign his command owing to a severe attack of gout, which rendered it quite impossible for him to conduct active operations in the field.

Day is the time for rest in the lines before Strasburg. At night men gird up their loins, and prepare for work; then pioneers and fatigue parties go forth to their labour under the friendly cover of the darkness; and then, too, in their turn the French gunners peer into the night, and open their heaviest fire on every speck of light that indicates the presence of the foe, and on every spot where they think it likely that working may be going on. The view of the beleagured town at night from the café of the Lion d'Or, at Brumath, was beautiful—beautiful, but awful. A great conflagration lit up the lurid sky in the direction of Ruprechtsau, and the trembling townsfolk whispered among themselves that the "Minster" was in flames; they were wrong, for in the morning the tall cathedral spire still pointed grandly to the sky. Instantaneous flashes as of lightning issued every second from the heavy canopy of smoke, and were followed in a few moments by the dull reverberating roar of the heavy guns, while every now and then a shell would burst in the air scattering points of vivid light through the blackness of the night. It was beautiful, but the beauty was infernal, like that of a tiger, or of the ocean in a storm. At midnight the fire was raging terribly, and the whole sky was lighted up with the brightness of the flames. I was an unwilling spectator of it at this hour. I had gone to bed, but I was awakened from my sleep by a low weird unearthly groan that seemed to come and go—to swell and die away with the night breeze that rattled the old-fashioned window of my room. My flesh crept and the very marrow seemed to freeze in my bones at the horror of the sound; it seemed so supernatural—so full of woe. I got up, opened the window, and, being now fully awake, soon recognised the cause of these dismal sounds. A hospital was opposite to me, and what I heard was the pitiful moaning wrung from human beings in the extremity of their pain and woe. The poor fellows were probably Turcos. The Eastern, more patient than the Western nations, do not relieve their sufferings by loud cries; neither do they suffer pain in silence, as some white men can do. In their agony, these swarthy warriors of France give utterance only to a low plaintive wail, inexpressibly sad and heart-rending to hear.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised as winter advances, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diptheria, quinsey, throat cough, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so ample and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had sinoally failed.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes—"Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)	Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal	4	per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,,	5	,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their Constituents and the Public in general that, in addition to acting as Agents for the SUPPLY of BOOKS, &c., ordered from England, they also SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS on the most favorable terms possible. A Catalogue of Books in Stock will shortly be issued. Price Lists of Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals can be had on application. They further beg to assure the Public and their Constituents that they will always endeavour to supply their Books, &c., as soon as practicable, and trust to merit the support hitherto accorded them.

Bombay, 25th September 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new Bicycles.

And Also,

A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Benjien and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

Also,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

2 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto; four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just lanaed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandise, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.—Apply to
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, and issue POLICIES on GOODS, SPECIE, &c., by Vessels and Steamers to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports and China.
FORBES & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.
Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
Board of Direction.
President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.
Auditors.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a
BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,
principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.
No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Billiard Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table, and the only European House in the Fort.
Tiffin at 1 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
(By JEEVANJEE & Co.)
This well known Hotel will be opened on the 1st October 1870.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel.)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognised as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, Habitual costiveness, Offensive breath, Depression of spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is a very valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM,
FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
with colored pictures in great variety.
CHEAP LITERATURE.
. A new list, just printed, can be had on application.
THE INDIAN DIGEST. Rs. 28.
O'KINEALY ON THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.
In preparation.
BROUGHTON ON THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.
4th edition.
CHEVERS' MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA.
Now on Sale.
PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.
3rd edition, Rs. 16.
BOURKE ON THE LAW OF LIMITATION, Rs. 13-8.
STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, Rs. 18-12.
THEOBOLD'S ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
1834 to 1867, 5 vols, reduced to Rs. 30.
. General list of Indian and English Law Books to be had on application.
MURRAY'S & BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS FOR EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.
BAGSTER'S PRESENTATION BIBLES.
TENNYSON'S POEMS.
"Handy Volume Edition," just published, containing all the new Poems, bound in limp morocco, enclosed in morocco case with lock ... Rs. [illegible]
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.
In considerable variety.
LAW BOOKS, INDIAN AND ENGLISH.
Lists on application.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BOOKS.
Lists on application.
ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.
Lists upon application.
SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.
Lists upon application.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Subscription Lists on application.
MAUNDER'S TREASURIES.
Eight Volumes, bound calf, forming a complete Portable Encyclopædia ... Rs. 70
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS.
In a variety of bindings.
CHARTS, MAPS, AND ATLASES.
THE LATEST NEW BOOKS,
By every Mail.
. All English Books, whether supplied from stock, or procured from England, are charged at Ten Annas per Shilling. Special terms for wholesale orders from Libraries, &c.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND WORKS OF ART.
ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
Lists on application.
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
In cases at all prices; Lists on application.
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Aneroid Barometers, full size and for the pocket: Self Registering, Wall, Table, and Pocket Thermometers.
BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES AND RACE GLASSES.
By the best Makers.
SCALES, RULES, SQUARES AND MEASURES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
In every variety, for Engineers, Architects, and Artists. Complete price list on application.
STATIONERY,
Of the best description, for local and post correspondence. Full lists on application.
GAMES, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR.
Cricket, Quoits, Croquet, Billiard Balls, Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, Bezique, Playing Cards, Dominoes, and The Compendium of Games.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Are Agents for sale of the following:—
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.
A description of this unrivalled Filter may be seen at their [illegible]
LANCASTER'S FIRE-ARMS.

Central fire Double Guns	Rs. 350
Pin Double Guns	,, 300

In cases with all apparatus
JUDKINS' SEWING MACHINES.

Hand Lock-stitch Machine	Rs. [illegible]
The Domestic	,, [illegible]

With all accessories and shipped in [illegible] elegant cases.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
Of all parts of India.
CAPTAIN LYON'S PHOTOGRAPHS
Of the Temples of Eastern India.
SACHE'S LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
Views in Bombay.
JOHNSON'S POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHS.
New Series of Native Costumes, Carte-de-Visite size.
HINTON'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELLORA AND AURUNGABAD.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY [illegible], at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.